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FARMERS' BULLETIN No. 1398

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

THEIR CULTURE AND
RELATION TO WHITE-PINE
BLISTER
RUST



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THE CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY INDUSTRY must be considered in connection with the preservation of our valuable white-pine timber. The white pines are a great national asset; essential to forestry development in this country.

White-pine blister rust threatens to destroy these forests. This disease is caused by a destructive fungus of foreign origin introduced here between 1898 and 1910. It must first grow on the leaves of currant or gooseberry bushes before it can attack and kill the pines. The pines in an infected area can be protected from further damage from the rust only by removing all currant and gooseberry bushes from the area. Because of the blister rust, the culture of currants and gooseberries is restricted or prohibited in regions where the eastern and western white pines, sugar pine, and other five-needle (white) pines are important.

Cultivated black currants, sometimes called the European or English black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.), are more susceptible to white-pine blister rust than any other type of currant or gooseberry. This species is the most active agent concerned in the long-distance spread and establishment of the disease. That is, cultivated black-currant plants become heavily infected at great distances from diseased pines, and because of their extreme susceptibility to the rust they establish centers of infection from which the disease spreads rapidly to other kinds of currants, gooseberries, and white pines.

Compared to cultivated black currants, other species of currants and gooseberries are relatively resistant to blister rust. However, in the course of a season the disease may spread on any type of currant or gooseberry from the original black-currant center, because of successive cycles of the summer stage of the rust.

The United States Department of Agriculture recognizes the cultivated black currant as a distinct menace to the white-pine timber supply of the country. It is a menace not only to the thousands of farm owners who grow white pine in their wood lots or in their shelter belts and dooryards but also to all citizens, since all use white-pine lumber directly or indirectly. The common cultivated black currant is so serious a danger to the production of white-pine timber as to make this currant a public nuisance in all States where white (five-needle) pines grow. The department is opposed to the growing of this species of currant (*Ribes nigrum*) anywhere in the United States and recommends that State authorities, nurserymen, and growers take active steps to accomplish its elimination from the Pacific, Rocky Mountain, Atlantic, Appalachian, Ohio Valley, upper Mississippi Valley, and Lake States.

The growing of cultivated black currants, in home gardens, as well as in nurseries and commercial plantings, should be entirely abandoned throughout these States, because of the great importance of the white pines and the relatively small value of the black currants.

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 1024
Currants and Gooseberries

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES: THEIR CULTURE AND RELATION TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST

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CONTENTS

	Page		Page
Regions where currants and gooseberries can be grown.....	1	Spray schedule for insects and diseases.....	25
Cultural directions.....	2	Dormant treatment.....	25
Soil and site.....	2	Foliage treatment.....	25
Propagation of the plants.....	3	Duration of a plantation.....	26
Handling nursery stock.....	4	Harvesting the crop.....	26
Planting.....	5	Yields of fruit.....	27
Tillage and mulching.....	7	Varieties.....	29
Interplanting and intercropping.....	8	Currants.....	29
Maintenance of fertility.....	9	Gooseberries.....	31
Pruning the bushes.....	10	Ways of using the fruit.....	32
Injurious insects.....	11	Jellies.....	33
The San Jose scale.....	11	Jams.....	34
The imported currant worm.....	15	Unfermented juices.....	34
The currant aphid.....	15	Other products.....	35
The imported currant borer.....	16	Summary of the more important State laws relating to blister-rust control.....	35
The yellow currant fly.....	16	Information concerning Federal quarantine regulations.....	40
Diseases.....	17	Interstate shipments.....	40
Currant diseases.....	17	Importations from foreign countries.....	42
Gooseberry diseases.....	18		
White-pine blister rust.....	19		

Before making a planting of currant or gooseberry bushes, persons interested should first consider that the laws of several States restrict the planting of these bushes (see p. 35). Federal quarantine regulations also govern their interstate movement (see p. 40). The reason for these laws and quarantines is that currant and gooseberry plants are agencies in the spread of white-pine blister rust, a destructive disease of five-leaved pines.

REGIONS WHERE CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES CAN BE GROWN

FOUR FACTORS limit the growing of currants and gooseberries in the United States: The heat of summer, the lack of moisture, the white-pine blister rust, and the currant maggot.

Both currants and gooseberries are natives of cool, moist northern climates and in the United States succeed best in the northern half of the country and east of the one hundredth meridian. They are injured by the long hot summers of the Southern States, except in the higher altitudes of the Appalachian Mountains. Even in Mis-

souri and Kansas they do not succeed very well. They are not adapted to the hot interior valleys of California, but are grown in the northern coast counties of that State. Figure 1 shows the approximate southern limit for the commercial culture of these fruits.

Gooseberries are grown slightly farther south than currants and seem to endure the summer heat somewhat better. More spraying, however, is necessary to keep the foliage of currants and gooseberries in a healthy condition in the southern part of their range than in the northern part.

Currants and gooseberries are very hardy and withstand extremely low temperatures; in fact, if windbreaks are provided, most varieties are able to with-

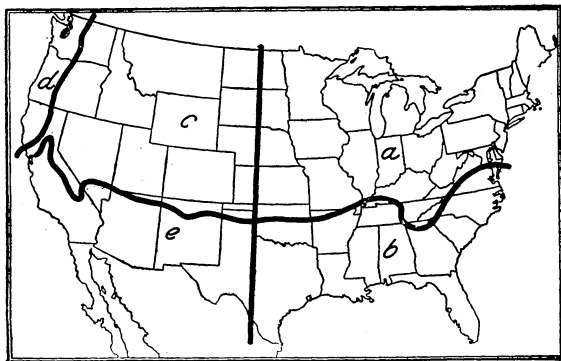


FIGURE 1.—Outline map of the United States, showing the regions where currants and gooseberries may be grown. The area marked *a* is naturally best adapted to currants and gooseberries; in *b* the summers are too long and too hot for these fruits; in *c* low rainfall limits their culture except under irrigation, though these fruits are planted in many dry-land fruit gardens throughout this region. Although the area marked *d* has sufficient rainfall for these fruits, most of the rain occurs during the winter months and the moisture must be carefully conserved, while *e* is both too dry and too hot in summer. The boundaries of these areas are not sharply defined, but grade imperceptibly into one another.

stand the severe conditions in most parts of the upper Mississippi Valley and the northern Great Plains area.

In the region west of the one hundredth meridian, limited rainfall restricts their culture materially, except in irrigated sections and in comparatively small areas in northern California, the Willamette Valley, and the Puget Sound region.

The blister rust makes it necessary to destroy currant and gooseberry

plants already growing and to prevent new plantings wherever the white pine is an important forest tree and there is danger of that disease being spread to valuable forest areas (see pp. 19 and 35).

The fruitworms, especially the currant maggot, are very serious pests on currants and gooseberries in the Mountain and Pacific Coast States and have made the production of these fruits difficult in many sections there. The currant maggot, for which there is no known means of control, occurs also in some localities in the Eastern States. Some very productive and profitable plantations may be found in the area designated as *c* in Figure 1, and small plantings are scattered throughout the whole area, but until local conditions have been investigated, currants and gooseberries should not be planted commercially in that part of the country.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

SOIL AND SITE

The soil selected for the currant and the gooseberry should be cool, well drained, and fertile. The heavy types, such as silt or clay loams,

are usually better in these respects than sandy soils. Neither fruit will do well on land where water stands during any part of the year.

In regions toward the southern limit of their culture, it is best to select a northern or northeastern slope, in order to give some protection from the sun. The north side of a building may be selected when only a few plants are to be grown for home use.

A place with good air drainage is preferred for gooseberries. In low, damp places, mildew attacks both fruit and foliage more severely than on higher sites where the air circulation is better. Currants, however, are seldom severely attacked by mildew. Therefore, when the site is a sloping one, currants may be planted on the lower parts and gooseberries above. As both fruits blossom very early in the spring, neither should be planted in low pockets where late spring frosts may kill the flowers.

Before planting, the soil should be prepared as for garden crops. This includes deep plowing and thorough harrowing. Recently plowed sod land should not be used, as a rule, because the sod will interfere with the setting of the plants and the management of the plantation until it becomes completely rotted. Sod land plowed early in the autumn and replowed and harrowed the following spring will usually be in good condition for planting, as will land in a good state of fertility following a crop of potatoes, tomatoes, or some other hoed crop.

PROPAGATION OF THE PLANTS

Plants of the varieties desired generally can be obtained from reliable nurserymen at small cost, and this is a satisfactory way to obtain them either for the home fruit garden or for commercial planting. They may be propagated in the home garden, however, by means of layers or cuttings.

Gooseberries ordinarily are propagated by mound layers. The plant from which layers are to be taken should be cut back heavily before it begins to grow in the spring. By July it will have sent out numerous vigorous shoots. It should then be mounded with earth half way to the tips of the shoots, as shown in Figure 2. By autumn the shoots will have rooted. Those with strong roots may then be cut off and set in the nursery, to be grown for one or two years before planting in the field. If the roots are not well developed, it will be better to leave the shoots attached to the parent plant for a second year. They will make strong root systems meanwhile, and then, if grown for a year in the nursery after being cut from the parent plant, they will be satisfactory for planting. The latter method is more common with European varieties, which do not root so readily as the American sorts.

A few varieties of gooseberries are propagated more easily by cuttings than by layers. Those varieties which are of European parentage are generally the most difficult to propagate by cuttings. American sorts vary greatly in this respect, however. Thus, cuttings of the Houghton variety root readily, while those of the Downing do not. Two new and as yet little-known varieties, the Poorman and the Van Fleet, are easily propagated by cuttings. If cuttings are used, they should be of the current season's growth and about 8 inches

long, and they should be handled in accordance with the directions here given for currant cuttings.

Currants are propagated almost entirely by means of cuttings made from vigorous shoots of the current season's growth.

In the Eastern States cuttings are made about 8 inches long and in the Pacific coast regions from 10 to 12 inches long. They are usually cut in the autumn after the leaves have dropped and may be set in the nursery row immediately, or buried in sand with the bottom end up, or stored until spring in a cellar cool enough to keep them dormant



FIGURE 2.—A field of gooseberries mounded for propagation by layers. About July 1 the bushes are mounded with soil at least half way to the ends of the branches, following which roots begin forming along the branches. All those which are well rooted may be cut off from the parent plant in the autumn or the following spring and grown in the nursery row for one season, or perhaps two seasons, before being permanently planted. (Photographed at Fredonia, N. Y., August 10, 1917)

and moist enough to prevent drying, but not so moist as to cause mold to develop on them. The cuttings may also be made during the winter or in early spring. In the latter case, they are put in the nursery at once. The cuttings should be set from 3 to 6 inches apart in the nursery row, with the soil firmly packed about them. This is done as early in the spring as the soil can be worked, whether the cuttings are made in the autumn or later. Not more than two buds should be left above the ground. Figure 3 shows cuttings placed in a trench ready to have the soil packed about them. At the end of one or two seasons they should make plants satisfactory for setting in the field. Figure 4 shows new wood is removed

a currant bush used for propagation. All the new wood is removed each year to make cuttings.

HANDLING NURSERY STOCK

Only strong 1-year-old or 2-year-old plants from cuttings should be used for field planting. Unless the plants can be set at once upon arrival from the nursery, the bundle should be opened and the plants separated and heeled in, as shown in Figure 5. This will protect

the roots from drying. If the roots are very dry when the plants are received, they should be soaked for several hours before heeling in. Figure 6 shows a bundle of gooseberry plants as received from the nursery.

PLANTING

In most sections plants may be set either in autumn or in spring, but in northern Iowa and Nebraska and the States north of them only spring planting should be practiced. Both currants and gooseberries start growth very early in the spring, and if nursery stock can be procured in the autumn, the fall season is preferred for planting except in the section just mentioned. In order that the roots may become thoroughly established in the soil before winter, the plants should be set as early as it is possible to obtain them in a dormant condition. Currants may be planted as early as the middle of September in the Northern States, except as noted above, and

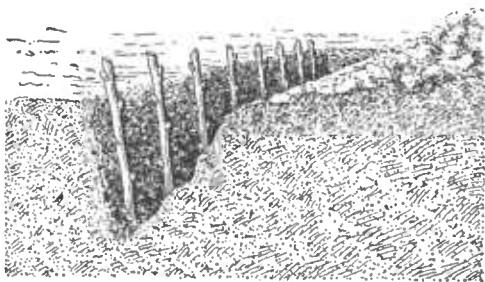


FIGURE 3.—Cuttings set in trench



FIGURE 4.—A Cherry currant bush at Fredonia, N. Y., the entire annual growth of which has been cut off each year at the surface of the ground for use as cuttings. This practice insures the maximum growth of new wood for cuttings the following year. Nurserymen may get as many as 100 cuttings from a single bush. (Photographed August 10, 1917)

gooseberries as early as October 1. It is often difficult, however, to purchase plants for autumn setting:

Spacing of the rows depends mainly on the type of tools that are to be used for cultivation. If a 1-horse cultivator is to be used,

the rows should be set 6 feet apart, while for a 2-horse cultivator the rows should be 8 feet apart.

The distance between the plants in the rows depends to a considerable extent on the variety. If the bushes are of a variety that does not grow large, they may be set as close as 4 feet, while if the bushes are naturally large when fully grown, or the ground is very rich, 5 or 6 feet apart is preferred. The bushes of the Wilder, London, and some other red currants grow larger than those of the Perfection, Fay, and Red Cross varieties, and should be set farther apart in the row. Therefore, if in any section Red Cross bushes are commonly set 5 feet apart in the row, the Wilder bushes should be at least 6 feet apart.

The Downing, Houghton, Oregon, and Poorman gooseberries have larger bushes than most others. They may be set 4 or 5 feet apart

in soil of ordinary fertility, but in very fertile soil they will need to be 6 or 7 feet apart. Gooseberry bushes of European parentage usually do not grow as large as those mentioned, which are believed to be at least

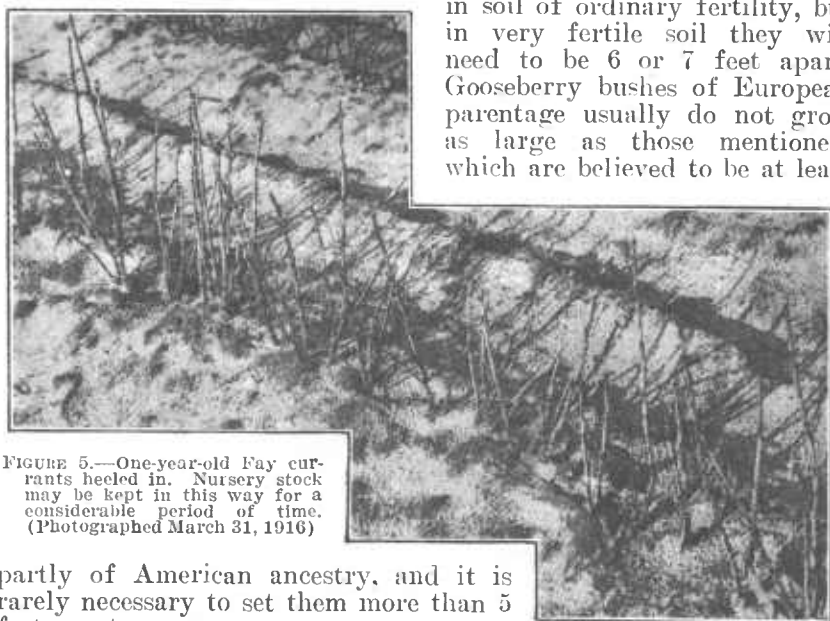


FIGURE 5.—One-year-old Fay currants heeled in. Nursery stock may be kept in this way for a considerable period of time. (Photographed March 31, 1916)

partly of American ancestry, and it is rarely necessary to set them more than 5 feet apart.

Before planting, all broken roots should be cut off and the top cut back to stand about 6 inches above the ground. If the plants have especially strong root systems the tops may be left 10 to 12 inches high. The plants should be set somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. If they do not branch naturally near the surface of the ground, they should be set so deep that the lowest branch starts just below the surface of the soil. This will cause them to take the form of a bush instead of a small tree.

The soil must be packed firmly about the roots, with the foot, as the plants are set. Without such packing the roots may dry out and the plants die.

In friable soils, such as fine sandy loams, the hole for planting may be made by forcing a spade straight down and then pressing it forward. The roots are thrust into this hole, the spade withdrawn, and

the soil firmed about them. Plants can be set very rapidly in this manner. In heavy soils holes may have to be dug with a spade before planting. The cost is then much greater than by the former method, but unless the holes are dug the clay may harden about the roots so that the plants will not grow well.

TILLAGE AND MULCHING

Tillage should begin soon after the plants have been set and should be continued at frequent intervals throughout the growing season or until a green-manure crop is planted. The tillage should be deeper the first year than later.

Both currants and gooseberries usually are shallow rooted, and care must be taken not to injure the roots in tillage. If a cultivator is run rather deep the first year the roots may be made to grow somewhat deeper than they otherwise would. The first spring cultivation should be deeper than later ones. Growers sometimes use a plow at this time.

Figure 7 shows the root systems of gooseberry plants grown on land properly tilled. Some of the roots were not more than 6 inches below the surface, but many were over a foot deep.

If plants are set 5 or more feet apart each way a horse cultivator may be used, and very little hand hoeing will be necessary. If they are set so that the cultivator can be run in one direction only and the rows are 7 or 8 feet apart, a horse hoe, such as is shown in Figure 8, may be used. This is easily guided, and if used in connection with the cultivator will reduce the amount of hand labor very considerably.



FIGURE 6.—A bundle of 27 good plants of the Carrie gooseberry as received from the nursery

A mulch of straw or wild hay is sometimes advised for currants and gooseberries. It conserves moisture, keeps down weeds, and takes the place of tillage. Mice are likely to nest in mulched fields, however,

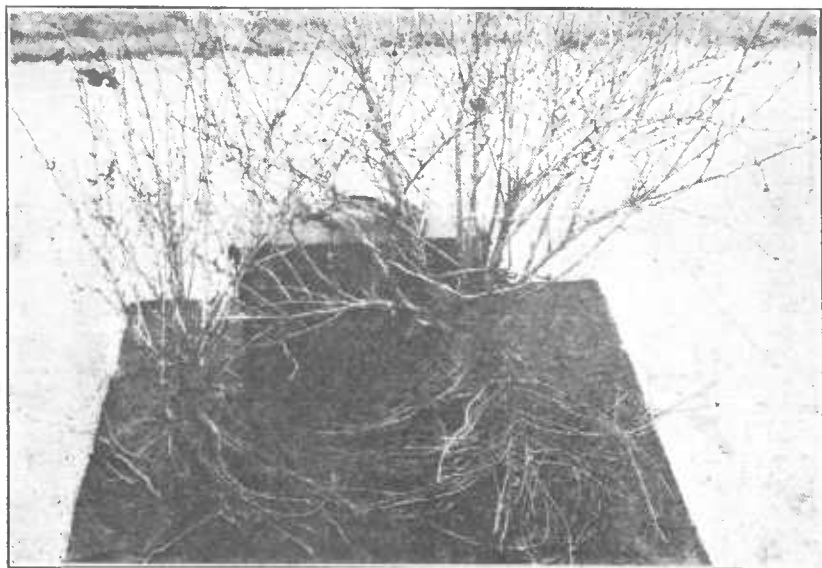


FIGURE 7.—An old gooseberry plant (at the right), showing the character of its root system. (The plant at the left grew from the tip of one of its branches, which was covered with soil.) (Photographed September 26, 1916)

and girdle the plants; in fact, the injury from this source is so often serious that growers rarely use a mulch.

INTERPLANTING AND INTERCROPPING

Gooseberries and currants frequently are interplanted in orchards or vineyards. Figure 9 shows gooseberries in a vineyard.

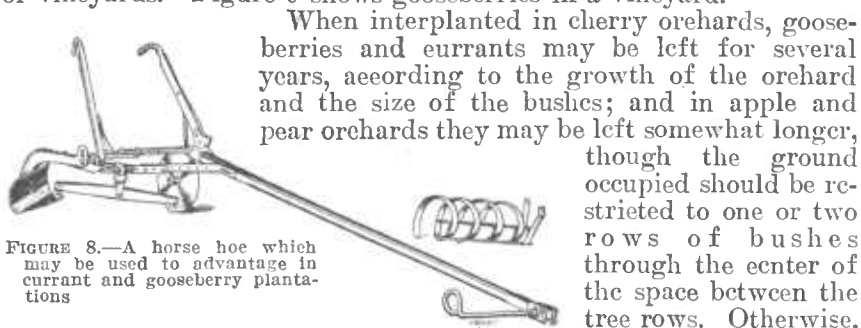


FIGURE 8.—A horse hoe which may be used to advantage in currant and gooseberry plantations

When interplanted in cherry orchards, gooseberries and currants may be left for several years, according to the growth of the orchard and the size of the bushes; and in apple and pear orchards they may be left somewhat longer, though the ground occupied should be restricted to one or two rows of bushes through the center of the space between the tree rows. Otherwise, the bushes will be

likely to interfere with the proper care of the trees. In vineyards the currants and gooseberries are often made a part of the permanent plantation, but while they are commonly productive when so grown the grapes are likely to be rather unproductive.

In the gardens where space is limited, currants and gooseberries may well be planted among the tree fruits and left there permanently. The shade of the trees protects the fruits from sun scald, and the foliage is usually healthier in such locations than when grown where it is freely exposed to the sun. The shade afforded by the fruit trees will be especially beneficial in southern sections, and the currants and gooseberries should be even more productive than if planted by themselves.

When currants and gooseberries are not grown in orchards they may be intercropped for the first two years; that is, vegetables may be grown between the plants in the rows and between the rows. Lettuce, early potatoes, early cabbage, and other early crops requiring intensive cultivation are especially suitable for this purpose.



FIGURE 9.—Gooseberries interplanted in a vineyard at Marlboro, N. Y. A row of gooseberries is set between the rows of grapes and another row under the grape trellis. These grape rows are 9 feet apart. (Photographed July 20, 1917)

The thorough tillage required by the vegetables is also needed by the berry plants, and the intercrop will often pay for all expenses connected with the care of the plantation.

MAINTENANCE OF FERTILITY

Both the currant and the gooseberry respond well to the use of fertilizers, even when planted on fertile soils. Their use, however, is governed by the same principles that apply to other crops. The kinds and quantities of the different plant foods that can profitably be used depend on the physical condition of the soil and the plant foods already available in it. The needs in any particular case can be determined only by applying the different plant foods separately and in various combinations to different parts of the plantation and noting the results. Thus, while stable manure and wood ashes can

be used in liberal quantities and will generally prove profitable, each grower must determine for himself the amounts that will give the best results on his soil. In like manner the kind and quantities of commercial fertilizer to be used must be determined.

Where a supply is available, 10 to 20 tons of stable manure per acre each year may be profitable, and some successful growers use even larger quantities. Many growers use hen manure. Larger quantities of this may be applied safely to gooseberry plantations than to currants.

In many sections green-manure or cover crops may be used to keep up the humus supply. The seed is sown or drilled in between the rows early enough to allow good growth before winter, and the crop is plowed under early the following spring. If this practice is followed, less stable manure or commercial fertilizer will be needed. The green-manure crops should be those best adapted to local conditions. Preferably, however, they should consist of legumes or a combination of legumes and nonleguminous plants.

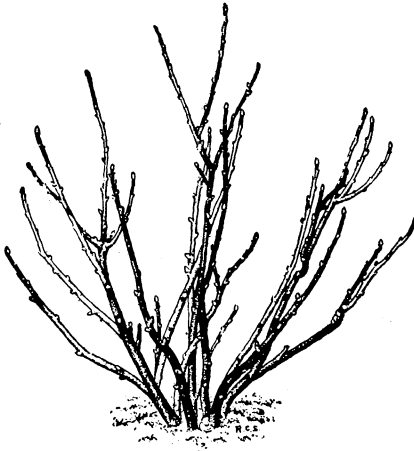


FIGURE 10.—A currant bush before pruning

in autumn, it is frequently delayed until spring, shortly before growth starts.

PRUNING THE BUSHES

Currants and gooseberries naturally form bushes with many branches which start out near the surface of the ground, as shown in Figure 10. Too many branches are usually formed. Pruning in a new plantation consists in removing the superfluous ones. It is only rarely that the branches are headed back. The pruning should be done during the dormant period. If not done following the dropping of the leaves

PRUNING CURRANTS

Red or white currant bushes when 1 year old should have the weaker shoots removed, leaving six to eight strong shoots, according to the vigor of the bush. At the end of the next year, four or five 2-year-old shoots and three or four 1-year-old shoots should be left, and at the end of the third year about three shoots each of 3-year-old, 2-year-old, and 1-year-old wood.

The red and white currants bear their fruit at the base of 1-year-old wood and on spurs on older wood. They bear best on spurs on 2-year-old and 3-year-old wood. Pruning bearing bushes after they are more than 3 years of age consequently consists in removing all branches more than 3 years old which have passed this heavy-bearing period, leaving just enough 1-year-old shoots to take their places. Pruning, therefore, in effect is a process of renewal.

In pruning varieties of spreading growth, the outer and lower shoots generally should be removed, as these branches are likely to

droop to the ground so that the fruit borne on them will become covered with dirt. Varieties having an erect habit of growth, on the other hand, should be thinned by the removal of the central shoots. Figures 10 and 11 show a currant bush before and after pruning, illustrating the method described.

PRUNING GOOSEBERRIES

The general principles of currant pruning apply also to gooseberries. The fruit is produced on 1-year-old wood and on 1-year-old spurs of older wood. Pruning consists in removing branches after they have borne fruit for two years and allowing new shoots to replace them. On the Pacific coast, however, the practice is to allow a branch to fruit for three years before removing it. It is said in that region that the canes are most productive the third year, after which they should be removed.

If the side shoots become too numerous, enough of them should be cut out to form a fairly open head. Branches that have borne heavily tend to droop, and these, as well as all other drooping branches, should be removed.

Figures 12 and 13 show a 1-year-old gooseberry bush before and after pruning, while Figures 14 and 15 show an older gooseberry bush before and after pruning. This bush was so vigorous that more than nine branches were left.

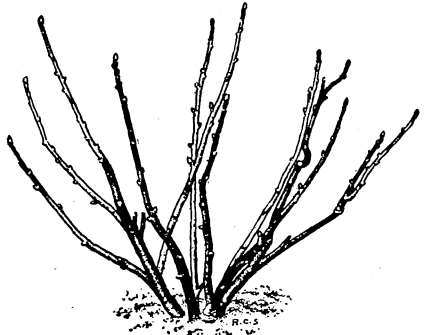


FIGURE 11.—The currant bush shown in Figure 10 after pruning

Plantations of gooseberries trained to the tree form, where all the branches start from a main stem at a height of 1 or 2 feet above the ground, have been comparatively unproductive in the United States. Since the bush form, where all the branches start from the root at or just below the surface of the ground, is more productive, and since the gooseberry naturally grows in that form, it is the only one considered here.

Figure 16 shows a gooseberry plant grown in the tree form and Figure 17 one in bush form.

INJURIOUS INSECTS ¹

THE SAN JOSE SCALE

The San Jose scale ² is sometimes destructive to currants and gooseberries. Infested plants become yellowish and unthrifty, many of the canes eventually dying. Plants seriously attacked will have a grayish appearance as if coated with ashes. Individual mature female scales are about the size of a pinhead, circular in outline, with a nipplelike prominence in the center (fig. 18).

¹ Prepared by A. L. Quaintance, Associate Chief, Bureau of Entomology, in charge of Division of Deciduous-Fruit Insects.

² *Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comstock.

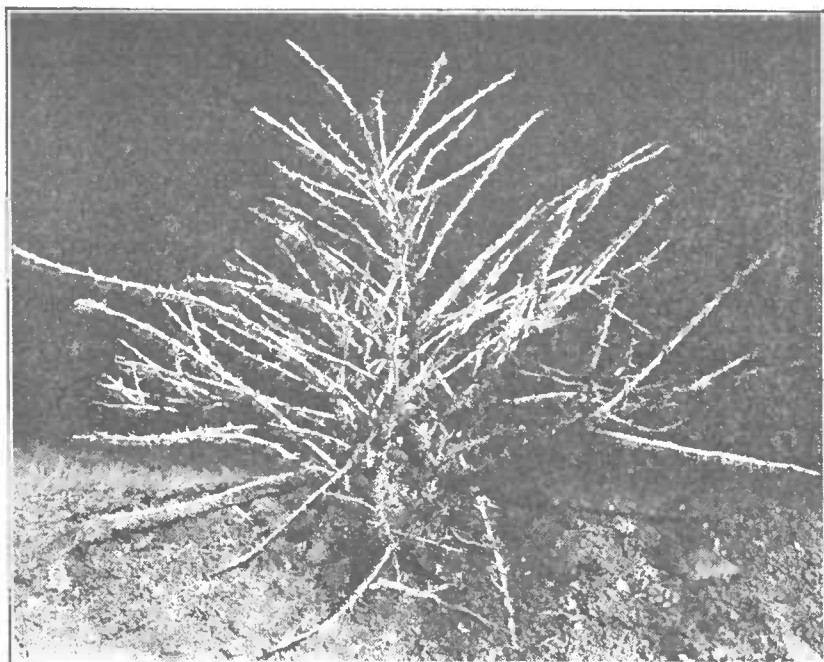


FIGURE 12.—A gooseberry bush before pruning. (Compare with Figure 13)

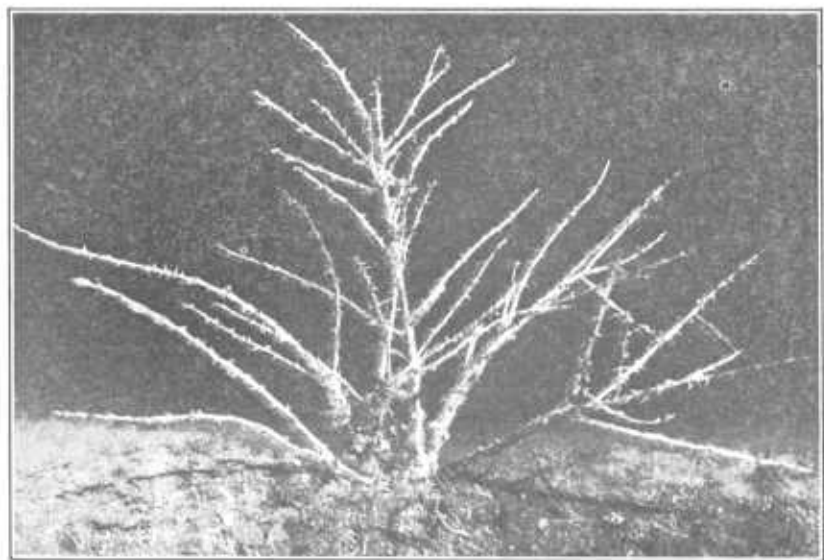


FIGURE 13.—The gooseberry bush shown in Figure 12 after pruning. All branches lying on or close to the ground have been removed and those remaining have been thinned out

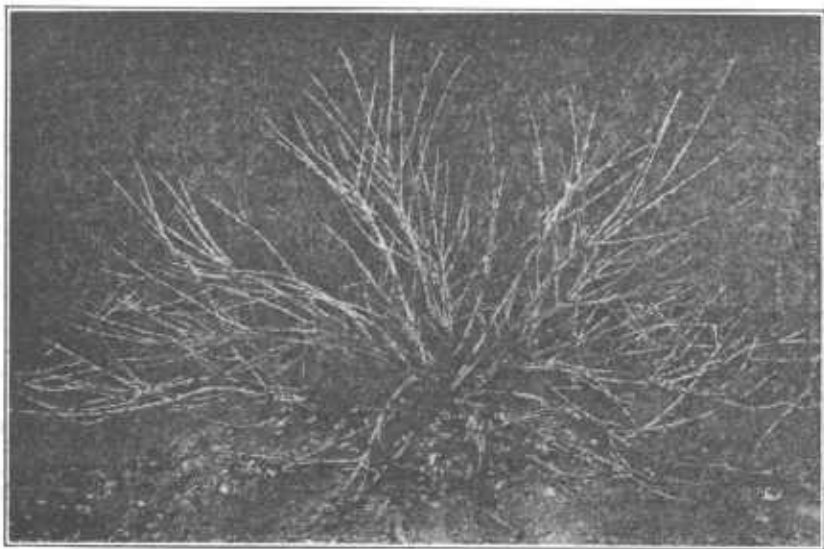


FIGURE 14.—A 2-year-old gooseberry bush before pruning. See Figure 15. (Photographed October 22, 1915)

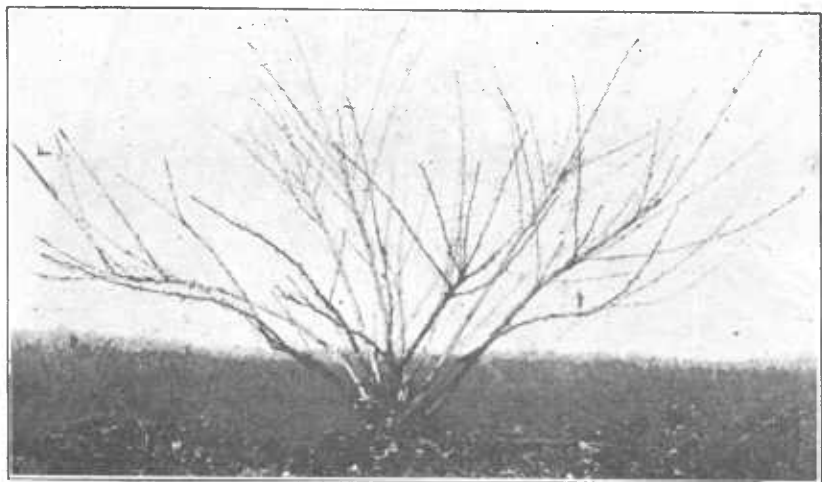


FIGURE 15.—The 2-year-old gooseberry bush shown in Figure 14, after pruning. The branches lying on the ground were removed and the top thinned. (Photographed October 22, 1915)

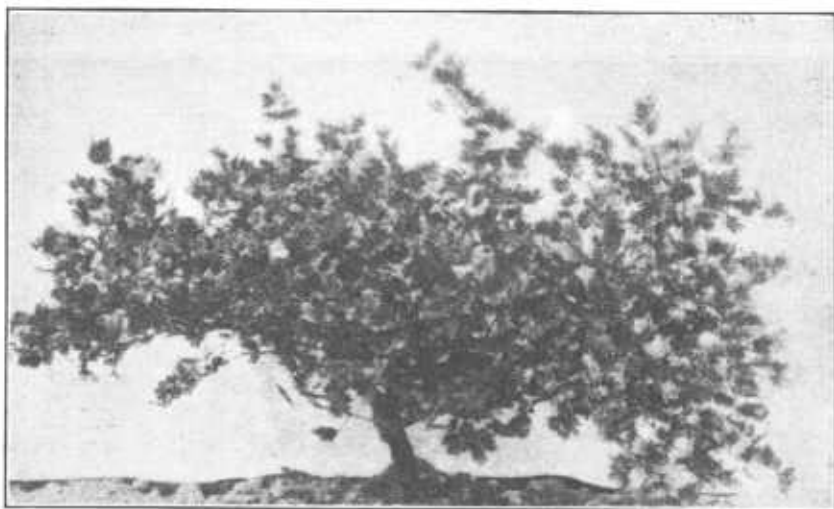


FIGURE 16.—A plant of the Jolly Angler gooseberry at Geneva, N. Y., trained to the tree form. This form is not so desirable as the bush form shown in Figure 17. (Photographed July 23, 1917)

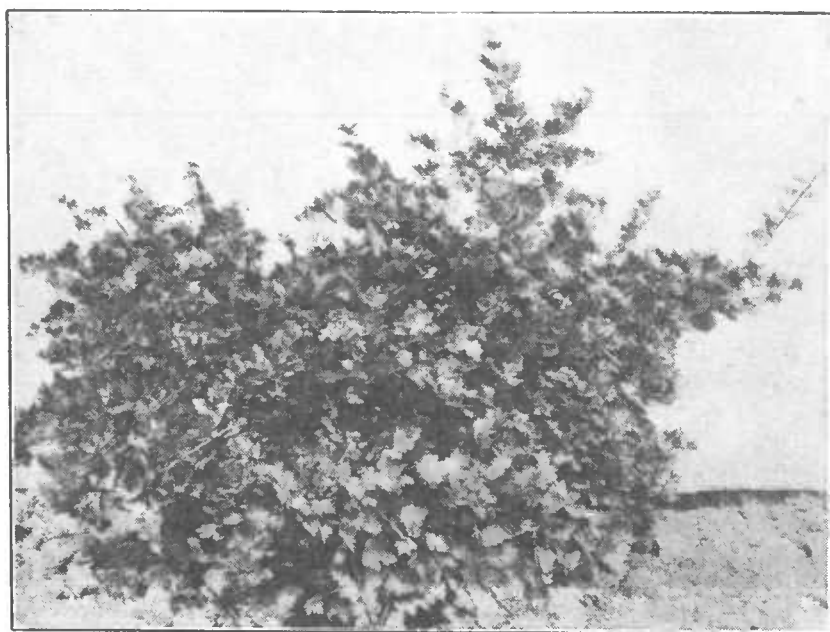


FIGURE 17.—A plant of the May Duke gooseberry at Geneva, N. Y., trained to the bush form. The branches start at or below the surface of the ground. (Photographed July 23, 1917)

Thorough spraying of the infested plants each year, during the dormant period, with lime-sulphur concentrate, at the rate of 1 gallon to 7 or 8 gallons of water, will keep these insects under control, as well as the oyster-shell scale, also common on currants.

THE IMPORTED CURRANT WORM

The imported currant worm,³ when full grown, is about three-fourths of an inch long, green throughout, but yellowish at the ends. Young larvæ are covered with black spots, and the head is black (fig. 19). These worms attack both currants and gooseberries, appearing on the plants shortly after the leaves are out in the spring. They feed at first in colonies, but later scatter over the plants. Currant worms are voracious feeders and quickly strip the plants

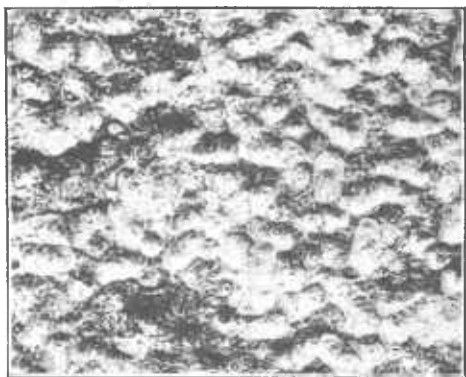


FIGURE 18.—The San Jose scale.
(Much enlarged)



FIGURE 19.—The imported currant worm and its injury to currant leaves

of foliage; hence, treatment should be given promptly upon their discovery. Another brood of larvæ appears in the early summer, and in some seasons there may be a partial third brood. These insects are destroyed readily with an arsenical spray (such as lead-arsenate paste at the rate of 2 pounds, or in powder form at 1 pound, to 50 gallons of water), or by dusting the plants with lead arsenate (10 or 15 per cent of the powder to 85 or 90 per cent of hydrated lime or gypsum as a filler). Effort should be made to destroy the first brood and prevent later injury. In treating the second brood when the fruit is ripening, powdered hellebore should be used, diluted 5 to 10 times with flour or air-slaked lime, or as a spray, 1 ounce to 1 gallon of water.

THE CURRANT APHIS

The currant aphis⁴ curls the terminal leaves of the currant and gooseberry, especially the red currant, its presence resulting in little

³ *Pteroncus ribesii* Scopoli.

⁴ *Myzus ribis* L.

pits or pockets on the lower leaf surface (fig. 20). A reddish color usually develops on the upper surface of injured leaves, which can be seen some distance away. This aphid is easily controlled by spraying the plants as the leaf buds are opening in the spring, thus destroying the young stem mothers. The 40 per cent nicotine sulphate at the rate of 1 part to 800 or 1,000 parts of soapy water should be used, or kerosene emulsion or fishoil-soap wash may be used instead. Where the nicotine is used in small quantities, 1 teaspoonful to a gallon of water, or 1 ounce to 8 gallons, makes the right proportions. In spraying later in the season the liquid should be directed against the insects on the lower surface of the leaves.

THE IMPORTED CURRANT BORER

The larvæ of the imported currant borer⁵ attack the canes, principally of the currant, eating out the pith, the hollows or burrows often being several inches in length. The injured canes put out a



FIGURE 20.—Currant leaves curled by the currant aphid

sickly growth in the spring, owing to their weakened condition, and may break from the action of the wind.

The parent insect is a handsome clear-winged moth, with a wing expanse of about three-fourths of an inch. These insects are out during June and deposit their brownish round eggs singly on the

plants. The resulting larvæ bore into the canes, tunneling up and down as they grow, becoming nearly full grown by fall, when they are about half an inch long, whitish in color, the head and legs brown. The larvæ hibernate in their burrows, complete their growth the following spring, and then pupate. In May or early June the moths emerge, completing the life cycle of the insect.

This pest is best controlled by cutting out and destroying in the spring the sickly and weakened canes. If this work is carefully done each year, it will aid much in keeping the insects reduced below injurious numbers.

THE YELLOW CURRANT FLY

The maggot of the yellowish currant fly⁶ infests the fruit of both the currant and gooseberry, causing it to color prematurely and usually fall to the ground. Infested berries generally show a discolored spot at the place punctured by the female in depositing the egg or marking the location of injured seeds. This insect occurs over the northern United States and Canada, but is more trouble-

⁵ *Sesia tipuliformis* Clerck.

⁶ *Epochra canadensis* Loew.

some in the West, where in some regions it is practically a chronic pest. The maggots require about three weeks to complete their growth. Then they leave the berries, either while these are hanging on the plants or after they have fallen to the ground, change to the pupal stage at or below the ground surface, and remain in this condition until the spring following, when the adults appear as small pale-yellowish flies and deposit eggs in the developing fruit.

No practical method of controlling this pest is known. Benefit, of course, according to the thoroughness with which the work is done, will follow the careful removal from the bushes and destruction of the prematurely ripening fruit.

DISEASES⁷

The fungous diseases of the currant and the gooseberry are much the same and are rather generally distributed throughout the areas where these plants are grown. Descriptions of the most important diseases follow, including a special discussion of white-pine blister rust.

CURRANT DISEASES

CANE WILT

The fungus⁸ causing cane wilt usually enters the plant through a terminal or lateral bud or a small branch on a cane and soon reaches the main stem, completely cutting off the water supply of the upper part and causing the leaves and fruit to wilt and die. The death of the cane may occur at any time during the growing season, but is most frequent and conspicuous about the time the fruit is ripening. This disease at present appears to be confined chiefly to New York and New Jersey. No noticeable difference in the susceptibility of different varieties has been observed.

Treatment.—The attempts to prevent or control this disease have thus far not been very successful. A combination of eradication and spraying is the best treatment that can be recommended. As a sanitary measure, all diseased canes should be cut out and burned as soon as discovered, and in the fall all canes dead and dying from any cause should be removed and burned. In addition to this, the spray treatment with Bordeaux mixture given under "Spray schedule" for anthracnose and leaf spot should help to prevent new infections. The dormant spray with lime-sulphur for scale insects should also be helpful.

ANTHRACNOSE

Anthracnose is caused by a parasitic fungus⁹ which at first produces numerous small brownish spots thickly scattered over the upper surface of the leaves. As the disease progresses, the leaves turn yellow and drop. In severe cases the bushes may be defoliated before the fruit has ripened. Sometimes also the fruitstalk and fruits are attacked by the fungus. In less severe cases the foliage may not fall until after the fruit has matured. The canes, however, do not mature properly in either case and are much weakened and more liable to winter injury and fungous diseases than normal vigor-

⁷ Prepared by C. L. Shear, Principal Pathologist in Charge, Office of Mycology and Disease Survey, Bureau of Plant Industry.

⁸ *Botryosphaeria ribis* Gross. and Dug.

⁹ *Pseudopeziza ribis* (Lib.) Kleb.

ous canes. Some varieties are more subject to attack by this disease than others. The Albert (*Prince Albert*) and the Wilder varieties are said to be usually free from attack, while the Fay and the Victoria are likely to be badly affected.

Treatment.—The dormant spray with commercial lime-sulphur, 1 to 10, as commonly used for scale insects, is very helpful in controlling anthracnose. During the growing season the plants should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture according to the spray schedule given on page 25. In severe cases it may be necessary to spray after the fruit has been picked, in order to prevent premature defoliation. Spraying just before the fruit is ripe may result in staining and necessitate washing.

LEAF SPOT

Leaf spot¹⁰ is characterized by the appearance of irregular spots having a pale center and brownish purple margins. Minute brownish black pustules of the fungus are produced on the under sides of the spots on the leaf. These pustules are the fruiting bodies of the parasite. The spots may become so numerous on the leaves that the plants are more or less defoliated. This trouble is not often as serious as in the case of anthracnose, and the leaves do not usually fall until late in the season. Where there is defoliation, however, there is injury to the plant and a decrease in its productivity.

Treatment.—The treatment for leaf spot is the same as that for anthracnose, as given in the spray schedule on page 25.

ANGULAR LEAF SPOT

Angular leaf spot¹¹ is usually less frequent and less serious than the other leaf troubles. The spots produced by the fungus are scattered, roundish or angular, and ashy or whitish.

Treatment.—The spray treatment recommended for anthracnose will also prevent angular leaf spot. (See spray schedule.)

POWDERY MILDEW

Besides the diseases above mentioned, powdery mildew of the gooseberry sometimes occurs on the currant, but it is rarely of sufficient importance to require treatment.

GOOSEBERRY DISEASES

POWDERY MILDEW

Powdery mildew¹² is not usually severe on American varieties of the gooseberry. It is most serious on European varieties or hybrids with European varieties. The fungus first appears in the form of a white, more or less powdery growth on the young leaves and shoots as well as fruit. As it develops further it forms a thin, felty, reddish brown coating of fungous filaments on the fruit, foliage, and stems.

Treatment.—The most satisfactory treatment for powdery mildew is commercial lime-sulphur, 1½ gallons to 50 gallons of water. Three or four applications should be made, beginning as soon as the leaf buds begin to open, and repeating at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Where the attack is severe, the diseased tips of the canes should be cut out and burned, as the fungus lives over winter in these diseased parts.

¹⁰ *Septoria ribis* Desm.

¹¹ *Cercospora angulata* Wint.

¹² *Sphaerotheca mors-uvæ* (Schw.) B. and C.

ANTHRACNOSE

Anthracnose¹³ of the gooseberry is caused by the same fungus and has the same general appearance as anthracnose of the currant. It is, however, usually less serious on the gooseberry.

Treatment.—Spraying with Bordeaux mixture, in accordance with the directions in the spray schedule for currant anthracnose, will control this disease.

LEAF SPOT

Leaf spot¹⁴ has practically the same appearance on the gooseberry as on the currant and is caused by the same fungus. It sometimes causes the plant to lose its leaves.

Treatment.—It can be controlled by giving the treatment directed in the spray schedule for currant leaf spot.

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST

White-pine blister rust is a destructive disease of white pines, brought into the United States between 1898 and 1910, on white-pine planting stock imported from Europe.

It is now established in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. It is also in the Canadian Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Currants and gooseberries, both wild and cultivated, are the chief agencies in the spread of this disease. For this reason the currant and gooseberry industry must be considered in connection with the preservation of the white-pine timber supply.

The white pine is one of the most valuable timber trees of the United States. It grows rapidly, produces a high yield of lumber of excellent quality, and is found over vast areas, in both the eastern and the western parts of the country. The standing white pine in the United States is valued at about \$550,000,000 and that in Canada at \$225,000,000.

The term "white pine" includes all of the five-needle pines, the most important of which are the northern white pine, western white pine, and sugar pine.¹⁵ The wood of these species has first choice for a great variety of uses and has been important in the agricultural and industrial development of the United States. The white pines are favorite ornamental trees and are widely used for shade and shelter-belt purposes in regions where they are not primarily important for timber. For such uses these trees often possess a value which in some respects is far greater than their timber value, but in general their greatest value lies in their capacity to produce highly profitable timber crops under forest management. The practice of

¹³ *Pseudopeziza ribis* (Lib.) Kleb.

¹⁴ *Septoria ribis* Desm.

¹⁵ The white pines native to North America are: (1) Northern white pine (*Pinus strobus*); (2) western white or silver pine (*P. monticola*); (3) sugar pine (*P. lambertiana*); (4) limber pine (*P. flexilis*); (5) white bark pine (*P. albicaulis*); (6) bristlecone pine (*P. aristata*); (7) foxtail pine (*P. balfouriana*); (8) Mexican white pine (*P. strobiliformis*).

forestry in the United States will be very seriously handicapped if blister rust is not controlled.

White-pine blister rust can not be eradicated from North America, but its spread can be delayed, and local control applied, to the extent to which the public cooperates in combating the disease. The growers of currants and gooseberries should know the main facts regarding this disease so they can cooperate intelligently with State and Federal Governments in combating it.¹⁶

WHAT CAUSES BLISTER RUST AND HOW IT SPREADS

The blister rust is caused by a parasitic fungus which grows on the leaves of currants and gooseberries and then attacks and kills white (five-needle) pines. In order to attack a pine tree, it must first undergo an intermediate development on the foliage of the currant or gooseberry. It can not pass directly from a diseased pine tree to a healthy one. A diseased pine tree can infect no other plants with the rust except currants and gooseberries.

The regions where currants and gooseberries thrive best are also the regions most favorable for the white pines and have climatic conditions well suited to the rapid development of the blister rust. The disease is highly destructive to white pines wherever currants and gooseberries are grown.

BLISTER RUST ON WHITE PINES

The blister rust first attacks the needles and young twigs of a pine tree. It grows in the inner bark and kills by girdling. Trees of every size are destroyed, sometimes by direct infection of every twig and branch on the tree, but usually the fungus gradually grows back from a single infected twig into the trunk and girdles it. The rust lives and grows in the pine bark from year to year until the tree dies.

Early in the spring of the third or fourth year after a pine tree is attacked by the rust, orange-colored blisters burst through the diseased bark and continue to do so each spring as long as the diseased tree remains alive. These blisters are about the size of a navy bean and contain immense numbers of dustlike spores so small and light in weight that they can be carried many miles—in some cases hundreds of miles—by the wind. These spores of the blister rust correspond to the seeds of other plants. They may retain their power of germination for several months, but the only "soil" in which they can grow is the foliage of currant and gooseberry bushes.

This fact is important and it is repeated for the sake of emphasis that the blister-rust spores produced on white-pine trees can not infect other pines or any other plants except currants and gooseberries.

BLISTER RUST ON CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

When the spores from a diseased pine fall on either a currant or gooseberry leaf, they may germinate or sprout, grow into the leaf

¹⁶ For a discussion of the origin and nature of white-pine blister rust, see the following publication: MARTIN, J. F. PROTECT WHITE PINE FROM BLISTER RUST. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 22, 8 p., illus. 1928.

tissue, and produce a rust. This is the currant rust, or the summer stage of the blister-rust fungus. It appears as tiny orange-colored pustules on the under side of the infected leaf. These pustules are filled with spores which can infect all kinds of currant and gooseberry bushes, but no other plants. The rust spreads from bush to bush through successive generations of the summer stage, new generations coming on at intervals of 10 to 14 days from early June until the leaves fall in the autumn. Each succeeding generation intensifies the rust locally on currants and gooseberries, and by repeated jumps the disease may reach currant and gooseberry bushes at a considerable distance from bushes infected earlier. The spores of the summer stage are somewhat sticky and are readily carried by insects, birds, and animals, as well as by the wind. Since the spores of this stage may retain their infecting power for a week to several months, the possibility of the long-distance spread of the rust during the course of a season is evident.

The cultivated black currant¹⁷ is the favorite host of the blister rust. Compared to it, other species of currants and gooseberries are relatively resistant to infection, but after it is infected the rust spreads to other currants and gooseberries. The cultivated black currant has many characteristics which favor infection. It is a plant of exceptionally vigorous growth, has large leaves and luxuriant foliage, and produces new shoots and leaves to a maximum late in the season; that is, it has a large leaf surface on which spores of the rust may be produced in large numbers. It is a tall bush, grows in the open, and is an excellent target for the reception of wind-blown spores. A diseased cultivated black-currant plant usually produces three or four times as many of the spores which infect white pines as are known to be produced by any other currant or gooseberry, and hundreds of times as many as are produced by most varieties.

TRANSFER OF BLISTER RUST FROM CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES BACK TO THE PINE

The summer stage of the rust on currants or gooseberries is harmless to white-pine trees, but from late June to the end of the growing season the rust develops another stage on currant or gooseberry leaves which enables the disease to pass back to the pine. In this last stage, as in the preceding stages, the rust forms spores which are readily transported by the wind. However, these pine-infecting spores retain their power to germinate for only a very brief period after being blown from the currant leaf, instead of remaining alive for weeks or months, as is the case with the spores in the other stages. The spores that transmit the rust to pine are so delicate and short lived that infected currant or gooseberry bushes, with the exception of cultivated black currants, have not been found to cause commercial damage to pines beyond a distance of 900 feet from where they are located. This must not be confused with the spread from pine to currant, which is many miles.

CONTROL MEASURES TO PROTECT PINE STANDS

The white-pine blister rust can be controlled because there are two weak points in its life cycle.

¹⁷ *Ribes nigrum* L. (the European black currant).

It can not spread to the pines without first growing on currant and gooseberry plants; and these produce pine-infecting spores of very short life.

To protect white pines from damage by the rust, it is only necessary to destroy the currant and gooseberry bushes within a short radius of the pines. The exact distance varies with local conditions, but ordinarily 900 feet is a safe distance to separate pines from currants and gooseberries—if cultivated black currants are absent. In the Eastern States pines standing more than 900 feet from currant and gooseberry bushes infected with blister rust have not suffered commercial damage from the disease except when the rust spreads from cultivated black currants. Wild currant and gooseberry bushes are commonly found growing with the pines. Local control of the blister rust is accomplished by pulling up all wild and cultivated currant and gooseberry bushes within 900 feet of the pines to be protected.

The destruction of entire patches and plantations of cultivated currants and gooseberries growing within 900 feet of valuable white pine is necessary to control the rust effectively. To destroy only the infected individual bushes is impracticable, because the rust spreads from one bush to another and it is impossible to find every infected bush in time to prevent its spread to other bushes. In addition to this, cultivated black currants generally must be eradicated. Local control can be applied by individual landowners, but is most effective on a community basis.

CONTROL MEASURES TO PROTECT PINES IN NURSERIES

It is especially important that white pines grown for sale should have more protection than is considered necessary for commercial stands. The loss of a single pine will not cause serious damage to a commercial planting. On the other hand, an infected pine in a nursery if shipped into a disease-free area might be the means of establishing a new center of infection. Therefore white pine in nurseries should be safeguarded by the eradication of European black currants for 1 mile and other currant and gooseberry plants for 1,500 feet.

CONTROL MEASURES TO PROTECT CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

In regions that are infected, there is no practicable method by which the grower can protect currants and gooseberries from the rust. Many experiments with spraying have been tried, but none has been successful in preventing infection or in killing the blister-rust fungus after it attacks the currant or gooseberry.

Cultivated bushes are not known to be killed by the blister rust, but those which are heavily infected lose their leaves in midseason, and the crop is seriously reduced. No species or variety of currant or gooseberry appears to be immune to the rust (except possibly the Norwegian Red Dutch currant), but the different kinds vary greatly in the degree of susceptibility to it.

The greatest protection to currant and gooseberry growers, as well as pine owners, is afforded by the general destruction of cultivated black-currant¹⁸ plants throughout the country.

¹⁸ *Ribes nigrum* L. (the European black currant).

The blister rust was introduced into the United States in relatively recent years, and there are many States and localities into which it has not yet spread. It is important to keep the disease out of disease-free regions as long as possible and to delay its progress in regions where it has begun its ravages. To accomplish this, the destruction of cultivated black currants in all States where white pines occur is an exceedingly important general control measure.

WHY CULTIVATED BLACK CURRANTS SHOULD BE DESTROYED

The common cultivated black currant is the nurse plant of the blister rust. This plant, in the vast majority of cases, has been the outpost in the spread of white-pine blister rust; that is, it has been the first to become infected with the disease and at points farthest from infected pines.

In the Northwest, cultivated black currants have become infected with the rust at distances up to 150 miles or more from the nearest infected pines. In such cases the cultivated black currant has been the principal medium through which the disease has traveled from infected pines to healthy pines in widely separated regions.

These bushes, because of their extreme susceptibility to the rust, become diseased at great distances from infected pines, and then rapidly infect the more resistant species of currants and gooseberries growing near them. Black currants thus establish centers from which the rust continues its spread by repeated jumps to all kinds of currant and gooseberry plants, infecting large numbers of bushes over a considerable extent of territory.

White pines are popular ornamental trees and are extensively planted outside of commercial pine-growing regions. For this reason white-pine trees are frequently located near gardens in which currants and gooseberries are growing and they become infected with blister rust as a result of the general spread of the disease on the currant and gooseberry bushes. A new center of pine infection is thereby established, from which the disease spreads again to distant cultivated black currants.

Field conditions have uniformly shown that if there had been no cultivated black-currant bushes the white-pine blister rust would not be so widely established in America as it is to-day.

In order to have white pines it is necessary to sacrifice cultivated black currants. The cultivated black currant is of no great commercial value in this country. While it may be successfully grown on a small scale in some regions, the market demands for this fruit are limited, and in general it is less profitable to grow than the red currant. That it is prized in individual cases is, of course, fully understood.

The United States Department of Agriculture recognizes the cultivated black currant as a distinct menace to the white-pine timber supply of the country. It is a menace not only to the thousands of farm owners who grow white pines in their wood lots or in their shelter belts and dooryards, but also to all citizens, since all use white-pine lumber, directly or indirectly. The cultivated black currant so seriously threatens the production of white-pine timber as to make it a public nuisance in all States where white-five-needle—

pinus grow. The Department of Agriculture is opposed to the growing of this currant¹⁹ anywhere in the United States, and recommends that State authorities, nurserymen, and growers take active steps to eliminate it from the Pacific, Rocky Mountain, Atlantic, Appalachian, Ohio Valley, upper Mississippi Valley, and Lake States. (Fig. 21.)

Growing cultivated black currants, in home gardens as well as in nurseries and commercial plantings, should be entirely abandoned throughout these States because of the great importance of the native and planted white pines and the relatively small economic value of the cultivated black currant. There are some individuals to

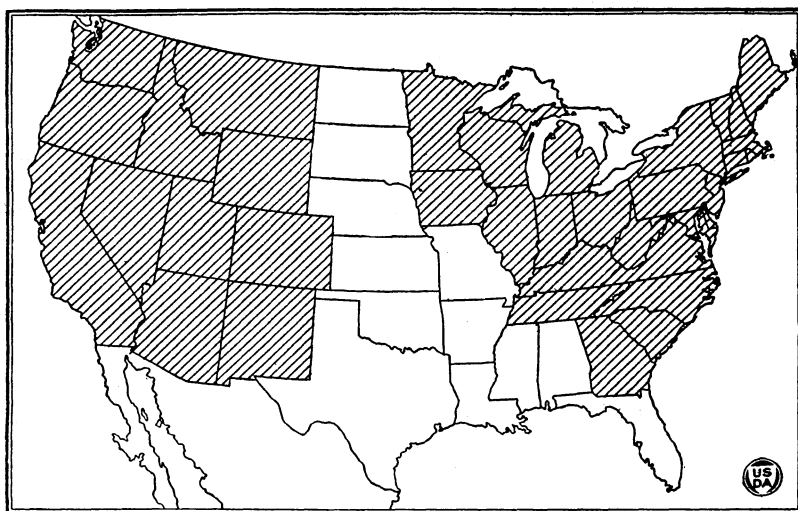


FIGURE 21.—Outline map of the United States, showing by diagonal lines the regions where the cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum*) should not be grown

whom the loss of the cultivated black currants will mean a measurable sacrifice. But the menace of the blister rust to our white-pine forests demands this sacrifice in the regions named.

CONSULT THE STATE NURSERY INSPECTOR BEFORE PLANTING CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

The invasion of North America by the white-pine blister rust has resulted in the issuance by many States of regulations governing the planting or possession of currant and gooseberry bushes. A summary of these regulations is appended (p. 35), but changes are constantly being made, owing to changes in the blister-rust situation.

The prospective planter should not purchase black-currant plants, and before investing in stock of other kinds of currants and gooseberries he should communicate with the nursery inspector in his State regarding the requirements. A number of States have enacted

¹⁹ *Ribes nigrum* L. (the European black currant).

laws authorizing State officials to compel the destruction of currants and gooseberries in certain districts or in the entire State and to prohibit the planting of currants and gooseberries in control districts.

HELP TO SAVE OUR WHITE-PINE FORESTS

The white pines are a great national asset, essential to forestry development in this country. In view of the value of our white-pine forests and the loss in wealth and in productive power of our forest lands which will result if blister rust is not controlled, it is the duty of every citizen to aid in saving the pines.

The blister rust presents a national problem, which can be solved only by the hearty cooperation of growers of currants and gooseberries.

SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR INSECTS AND DISEASES

DORMANT TREATMENT

Just as the buds begin to swell, spray with lime-sulphur concentrate at the rate of 1 gallon to 7 or 8 gallons of water. This is for the control of the San Jose and other scales and is of some value in preventing fungous diseases.

FOLIAGE TREATMENT

FIRST APPLICATION

Just as the leaves are unfolding in the spring, spray with Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50.²⁰ This treatment is for cane wilt, anthracnose, and leaf spot.

SECOND APPLICATION

Ten to twelve days after the first treatment spray with Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50, plus 2 pounds of arsenate of lead paste (or 1 pound of arsenate of lead powder) to 50 gallons of spray. This is for the control of the fungous diseases mentioned and also for the imported currant worm.

THIRD APPLICATION

Twelve days to two weeks after the second treatment, spray with Bordeaux mixture, 4-4-50, plus 2 pounds of arsenate of lead paste (or 1 pound of arsenate of lead powder) to 50 gallons of spray. This is for the control of the troubles mentioned under the second application. In gardens it will be safer to use hellebore than arsenate of lead to control the imported currant worm, especially at the time of this application. (See p. 15 for directions.)

Note.—In cases where the powdery mildew is serious, dilute lime-sulphur concentrate at the rate of 1½ gallons to 50 gallons of water should be used instead of Bordeaux mixture, as previously stated.

²⁰ Copper sulphate (bluestone), 4 pounds; stone lime, 4 pounds; water to make 50 gallons of spray.

DURATION OF A PLANTATION

If a currant or gooseberry plantation is properly cared for, at least 8 to 10 crops may be expected before it becomes unprofitable because of its age. Productive fields over 20 years old are not uncommon in some sections. Although the number of years a plantation will continue in good bearing condition depends to some extent upon location and soil, the most important factor is the care which it receives. The period of productiveness of both currant and gooseberry plants is longer in northern regions than toward the southern limits of their culture and longer on heavy soil than on sandy soil.

HARVESTING THE CROP

Currants and gooseberries may be left on the bushes for a long time after they are ready for use, from four to six weeks in the case of gooseberries and with some varieties of currants even longer. For fruit which is to be marketed, however, the picking season is shorter, its length depending upon the variety.

Fruit that is intended for the general market should be picked and handled with great care. Injury to the skin furnishes an opportunity for the development of molds and bacteria which cause the fruit to spoil very quickly. There is also in the case of currants a leakage of the juice, which makes them unattractive and causes dust and dirt to adhere to them.

Quart baskets are often used as containers in picking. They may be set in hand carriers or in waist carriers attached to the belt or suspended from the shoulders of the picker.

Currants should be picked by separating the stem of the cluster from the branches with the fingers and not by grasping the clusters of berries and pulling them off. The berries are easily crushed and should never be pressed in picking. Certain varieties develop no berries at the base of the fruit cluster, next to the branch or spur, and these can be picked easily without danger of crushing. This is an especially desirable characteristic in a variety grown for market purposes.

When currants are to be used for jelly, they should be slightly underripe, as in that stage of maturity the berries contain more pectin (the substance in the juice of fruit which enables it to form jelly) than when thoroughly ripe. This is especially necessary with the Perfection, Red Cross, and other sorts which become rather mild flavored when fully ripe. If the fruit is to be spiced, stewed, or used for jams, it should be fully ripe when picked.

In this country, gooseberries are usually picked before they are fully ripe. As soon as they are fully grown, which, in general, is about the time red raspberries begin to ripen, they may be picked for the canning factory or for jelly or jam making. When to be used for these purposes, they may be stripped by hand, or a scoop resembling a cranberry scoop may be employed in picking. Gloves are worn when stripping the berries from the branches. In stripping, the berries are mixed with leaves, which are cheaply removed by passing through a grain-fanning mill, as shown in Figure 22.

When gooseberries are intended for the general market they should not be stripped from the branches, as the sharp thorns cut many of the berries and these quickly spoil. Large-fruited sorts must be handled with special care in order to avoid injuries. When fancy prices are obtained for these large sorts, the bushes are sometimes picked over twice. After the full-grown berries are removed at the first picking, the small ones increase rapidly in size and are ready for picking in a few days. They are usually marketed in quart baskets; more rarely in pint baskets.

In Europe large quantities of ripe gooseberries are eaten out of hand. Venders and fruit stores sell them in paper sacks and other containers, as cherries are sold in this country. In the United States, however, gooseberries are not commonly eaten without cooking, although many sorts are delicious when ripe and rank among the best dessert fruits. In fact, in this country gooseberries are used almost entirely in the green state. As gooseberries are of different



FIGURE 22.—A fanning mill through which gooseberries are being passed, as they are received from the pickers, for the purpose of removing the leaves that are mixed with them in picking. (Photographed June 16, 1915, at Rancocas, N. J.)

colors when ripe, and vary in their season of maturity, it will be necessary to learn by experience the proper time to pick each sort.

Gooseberries sun scald very quickly after picking and should be kept in the shade. Berries left in bright sunshine for half an hour, or even less, are likely to sun scald badly.

Figures 23 and 24 show crates of currants and gooseberries ready for market.

YIELDS OF FRUIT

The currant, as a rule, bears abundant annual crops. Good plantations of gooseberries of European parentage should yield at least 100 bushels per acre. Those of American or partly American parent-

age are generally more productive, and yields of 300 bushels and more per acre are not unknown. European varieties, however, usually sell for much higher prices than American varieties.

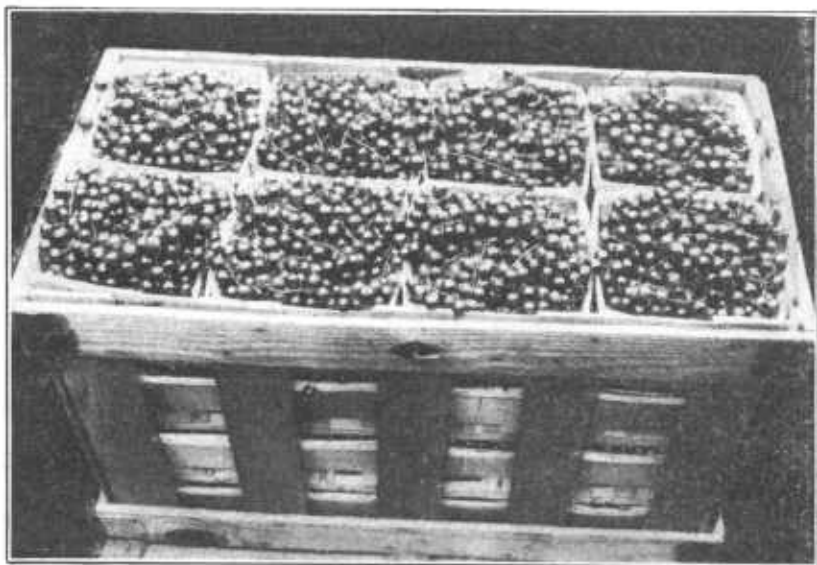


FIGURE 23.—A 32-quart crate of Perfection currants ready for market. Note the relatively large size and long stems of this sort. (Photographed July 20, 1915, at Westwood, Mass.)

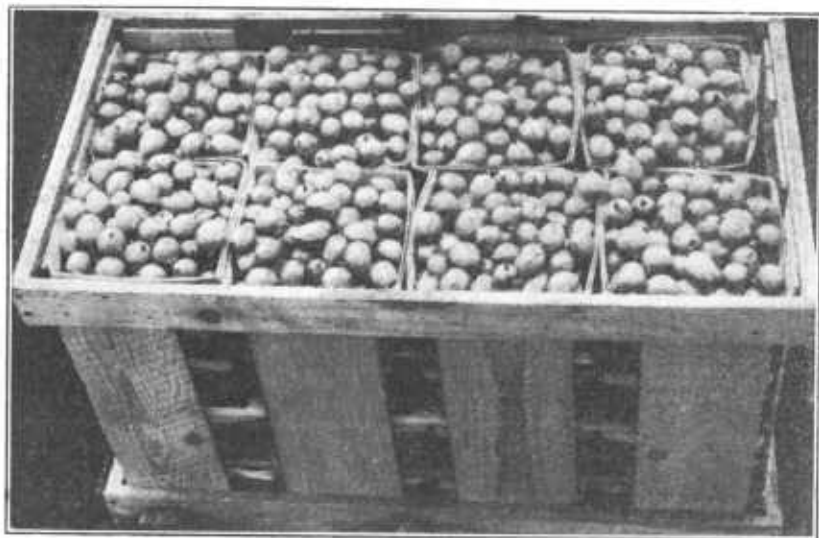


FIGURE 24.—A 32-quart crate of Columbus gooseberries at Middle Hope, N. Y. Note the large size of this variety, which is one of the most desirable of the European sorts. (Photographed June 23, 1915)

Bushes in gardens usually receive more intensive cultivation than those in large plantations and therefore yield more as a rule. Currant bushes under garden conditions often yield 5 to 10 quarts each, and gooseberries even more.

VARIETIES

CURRANTS

For commercial plantations, vigorous, erect-growing, productive varieties of currants should be chosen. The more acid varieties should be selected for jelly making and the milder varieties for dessert uses. The fruit should be large and firm and borne in compact clusters. Deep-red varieties are preferred for the market. For dessert use in the home the white currants are considered best.

The following varieties are suggested for the sections named: Perfection, Wilder, Red Cross, and White Imperial for the north-eastern part of the United States; London Market, Wilder, Red Cross, and Perfection for Michigan and other parts of the Middle West; Perfection, London Market, Red Cross, Wilder, Fay, and Victoria for the Pacific coast.

In certain localities in the regions specified, other varieties may be better adapted. The Fay, Perfection, Cherry, White Grape, Red Cross, and London Market have been found entirely hardy in North Dakota and should be hardy anywhere in the United States.

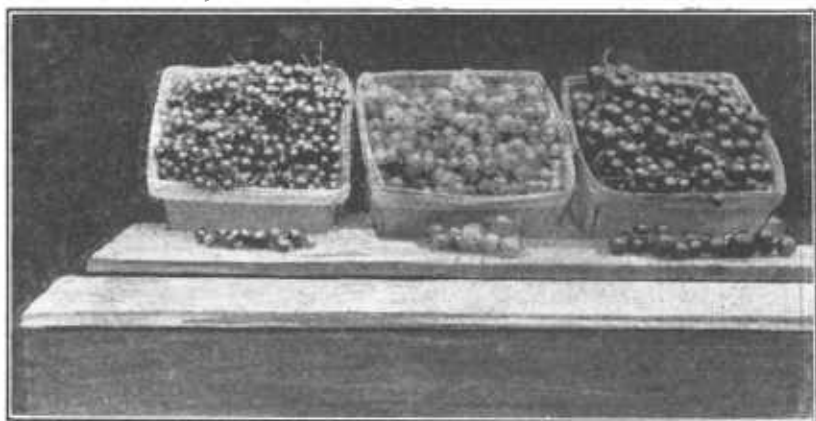


FIGURE 25.—Boxes of several varieties of currants, with clusters of each variety in the foreground. The varieties represented are (from left to right) the Albert (red), Margeson (white), and Perfection (red). (Photographed July 20, 1915, at Westwood, Mass.)

Most growers prefer to plant but one or two varieties. If two varieties are used, an early and a late one are selected.

Figure 25 shows the character of the fruit of three varieties of currants, while Figure 26 shows a branch with the characteristic short clusters of the black currants.

RED VARIETIES ²¹

Albert (Prince Albert, Rivers Late Red).—Berries medium to large, hang on the bushes well, season very late; clusters of good size. Bush large, upright, stiff. Foliage abundant, dark green, resistant to disease, and remaining on the bushes until late. Productive and promising as an extra-late variety.

Cherry.—Berries large, becoming smaller as the bush grows older; deep red, very acid, midseason. Bush somewhat spreading. The genuine Cherry is unproductive.

²¹ The characterizations of red and white varieties of currants have been prepared in cooperation with Paul Thayer, formerly assistant horticulturist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, now at Pennsylvania State College.

Diploma.—Berries very large, bright glossy red, mild subacid; clusters easily picked. Bush upright, slightly spreading; canes rather brittle. Unexcelled for home use on account of its beauty and quality.

Fay.—Berries large, dark red, acid, early to midseason; clusters with small berries at the ends, easy to pick. Bush very spreading, canes easily broken; needs fertile soil. One of the leading varieties in New York.

Filler.—Berries large, bush upright; similar to the Fay, but preferred to that variety in the Hudson River Valley.

London Market (London Red).—Berries medium to large, deep red, rather acid, midseason to late; clusters compact, with short stems. Bush upright, somewhat resistant to borers and diseases; reported as the most resistant of any variety to the white-pine blister rust. The best variety in many sections of the Middle West.

Long Bunch Holland (Franco German).—Berries medium size, light red, acid, season very late; clusters long. Bush upright, vigorous; only moderately productive. Desirable for dry western climates.

Perfection.—Berries large, bright crimson, sprightly subacid, midseason; clusters compact, very long, easy to pick. A heavy yielder. Berries sometimes scald in hot weather if not picked as soon as ripe. Bush more or less

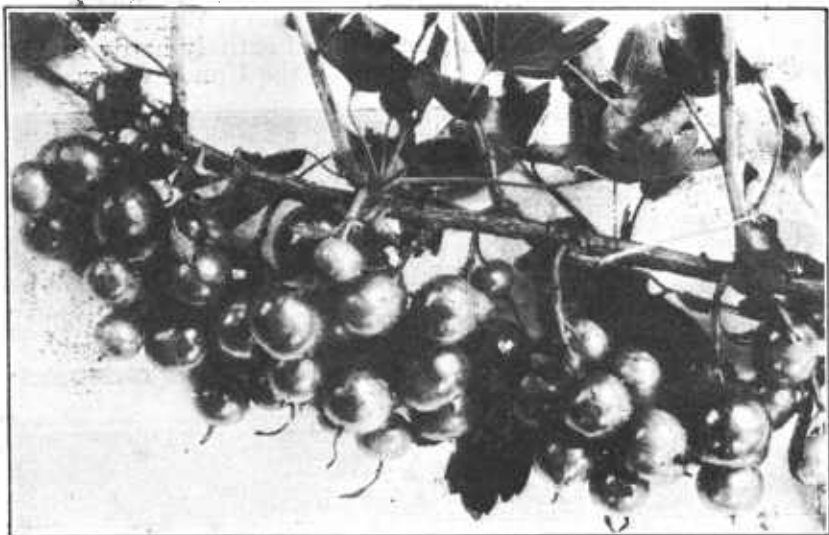


FIGURE 26.—A branch of the Golden Prolific currant. This is a variety of the species *Ribes odoratum*, which is native to western Kansas and Oklahoma, eastern Colorado, and surrounding regions. Varieties of this species are very productive under some conditions, but under other conditions are unproductive. (Photographed June 30, 1917)

spreading, throwing up few canes from below the ground; canes break easily. A very promising variety for all sections and the best variety in parts of the Northwest.

Pomona.—Berries medium to large, light red, subacid, midseason to late; clusters long. Bush fairly vigorous, spreading; canes rather brittle. Very productive.

Red Cross.—Berries large, firm, light red, subacid, hang on bushes well; midseason, but later than Cherry; clusters of medium length, well filled, easy to pick. A desirable variety in most sections, although cracking so badly at one point in the Hudson River Valley that it has been discarded. Not so good for jelly as others.

Victoria (Raby Castle).—Berries medium size, bright red, mild subacid, hang well on bushes; clusters long, loose. Bush upright, large, very free from diseases and most insects, but susceptible to hot-weather injury in some sections. Very productive and very hardy. The Victoria, London Market, and Albert are valuable in prolonging the season.

Wilder.—Berries large, dark red, mild subacid, hang on bushes well, mid-season; clusters large, compact, easy to pick. Bush upright and large. A desirable variety and hardy in all regions except the upper Mississippi Valley. The leading variety in the Hudson River Valley and Lake Erie fruit belt.

WHITE VARIETIES

White Grape.—Berries large, pale yellow, very mild flavor; clusters long, well filled. Bush very productive.

White Imperial.—Berries large, pale yellow, almost sweet; clusters medium length, loose. Bush spreading, very productive. A desirable variety; considered to have the best dessert quality of all currants.

NATIVE AMERICAN VARIETIES

Crandall.—Berries large, bluish black, with a characteristic flavor somewhat unlike other black sorts; clusters rather small. Bush spreading; succeeds in regions having hot summers. The Golden Prolific is a variety similar to the Crandall, but with golden fruit. The berries of both these sorts must be picked singly, as they do not all ripen at the same time. Though the fruit is bluish black, it should not be confused with the commonly cultivated black currants of European origin, such as Naples, Lee, and Boskoop, which are prohibited by quarantine from most of the United States. These are horticultural varieties of *Ribes nigrum*, while Crandall is a variety of the native

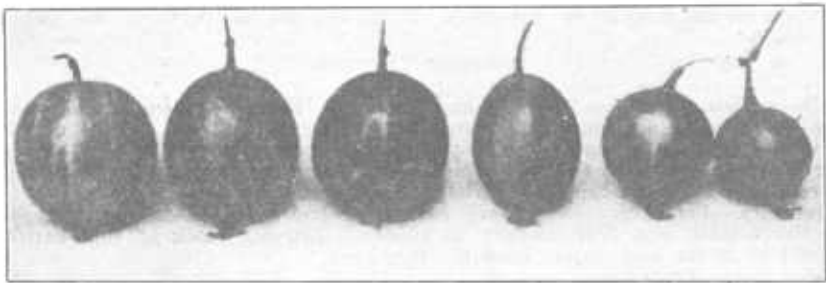


FIGURE 27.—Gooseberries of different varieties, showing the relative sizes of the fruits. From left to right the individual fruits represent the Columbus, Industry, and May Duke (European sorts), and the Poorman, Downing, and Carrie (American sorts)

species, *Ribes odoratum*. Both the Crandall and Golden Prolific, however, are under certain restrictions of the blister-rust quarantine (see p. 40) as to any interstate movement, and no one is permitted to ship them out of the rust-infected States.

GOOSEBERRIES

As already stated, the American varieties of gooseberries are usually the most productive. They are hardier and are considered by most Americans to be of better quality. The European varieties are longer and sell much better in the market, but are rather subject to mildew, though this disease is not generally as serious as is commonly supposed. Because of the much higher prices usually paid for the European varieties, they will be more profitable in many cases, unless the Poorman, a new native variety of large size, proves widely adapted.

Figure 27 shows fruits of the Columbus, Industry, May Duke, Poorman, Downing, and Carrie varieties.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Carrie.—Fruit small to medium, too small to be promising, red when ripe. Bush quite free from mildew, with few short thorns; very productive. Grown chiefly in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and neighboring States, where it is of value. In the Eastern States it greatly resembles the Houghton, but it is not recommended to replace that variety.

Downing.—Fruit large for an American sort, pale green. Bush rarely attacked by mildew; very productive. The most widely grown variety in the United States and liked better than other varieties for canning. Notably resistant to the aphids.

Houghton.—Fruit small, dark red. Bush more susceptible to mildew than the Downing, branches somewhat drooping; very productive. One of the most widely grown and productive varieties in the United States, but too small and not liked as well for canning as the Downing. Very susceptible to the aphids.

Josselyn (*Red Jacket*).—Fruit large for an American sort, reddish green. Bush productive, mildews in some localities; a promising variety in some localities in the Northeastern States.

Oregon (*Oregon Champion*).—Fruit large for an American sort, color green, season late. Bush very productive, rarely attacked by mildew. The best variety in the northwestern Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States and promising for all parts of the United States.

Poorman.—Fruit the largest of the American varieties, brilliant red when mature. Bush very vigorous, productive; thorns shorter and fewer and less objectionable than those of other varieties. In New York and Utah it is considered the best of all varieties. Promising for all parts of the United States.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Chautauqua, Columbus, Portage, and Triumph.—These varieties are all very similar, even if not identical. Fruit very large, pale green. Bush in open localities does not mildew seriously; somewhat spreading, productive. Replacing American varieties to some extent because of their larger fruit; generally liked better than the Industry variety.

Industry.—Fruit very large, dark red, somewhat hairy. Bush upright, productive. Bush and fruit subject to mildew. Nursery stock of this variety should be in the bush rather than the tree form.

May Duke.—Fruit large, dark red; season early. Bush spreading, productive. This variety is recommended by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station as the best early gooseberry of European parentage.

WAYS OF USING THE FRUIT

Currants and gooseberries are used chiefly in making jams, jellies, preserves, pies, tarts, etc., rather than in the fresh state, like most other fruits. Both fruits contain a large quantity of pectin, which is necessary for jelly making. The currant is commonly considered the best of all fruits for making jelly, but comparatively few know that gooseberry jelly is very nearly, if not quite, as good as currant jelly and may be made much more cheaply. Furthermore, gooseberries are a general favorite for jam, and jams made from gooseberries and raspberries combined or from gooseberries, raspberries, and currants combined are better even than jam made from gooseberries alone. In fact, both the currant and the gooseberry may be used in many different ways and are especially valuable for combining with other fruits. Directions for the utilization of the fruit are given in the following pages. The following points should be especially noted:

(1) The seeds of the red and the white currants become very noticeable upon cooking and should be removed when making jams, preserves, etc. Gooseberry seeds usually do not become objectionable when cooked and may be left in.

(2) If cooked slowly, gooseberries which are green in color when ripe will make jam or jelly as highly colored as those which are red when fully ripe.

(3) The flavor, texture, and color of gooseberry jam and jelly made by long cooking are quite different from those made by rapid boiling. Part of the flavor of the fresh fruit is lost through long cooking; the color is deepened and the texture is slightly toughened. Some like the product made by cooking a few minutes much better than that made by cooking for an hour or more; others prefer the slowly cooked product.

(4) If a fruit-pulp machine similar to a food grinder is used, the skins and seeds of the currant may be readily separated from the pulp. This pulp can then be used for jam and the skins for making jelly. The jam resulting from the use of the pulp only is preferred by many to that containing both skins and pulp.

(5) The pulp from which the juice has been pressed for jelly may be reheated with water and pressed a second time. The resulting juice makes a very good grade of jelly. In many cases a third or even a fourth extraction of the juice may be made. It is well to combine these different extractions before making them into jelly; otherwise, the later extractions may be somewhat lacking in flavor.

(6) In making jams and jellies the proportion of sugar to berries will vary according to individual taste and the character of the fruit. Jams of good flavor may be made by the use of 1 pound of sugar to 1 pound of unripe berries, or one-half to three-fourths of a pound of sugar to 1 pound of ripe berries. In making jelly, 1 pound of sugar to 1 pint of juice of unripe fruit or three-fourths of a pound of sugar to 1 pint of juice of ripe berries may be used.

(7) Black currants belong to two groups—the European and the American. Although varieties of both sorts have the peculiar aroma of black currants, the American black currant loses most of this characteristic flavor after cooking and makes a mild, delicately flavored product, while varieties derived from the European species make a strong-flavored jam or jelly.

JELLIES

Jelly of the best quality is easily made from either currants or gooseberries. Although currant jelly has been generally considered the better, some prefer that made from gooseberries. The finest colored product is made from one part of white currants to four parts of red currants.

For jelly, the currants and gooseberries should be picked before they are entirely ripe. The fruit should be washed, but need not be stemmed. After mashing, add a small quantity of water, heat almost, but not quite, to the boiling point, and hold there until the skins turn a lighter color; then strain through a jelly bag. Add three-fourths of a pound of sugar to each pint of juice and boil until a small quantity, when poured from a spoon, flows in a sheet rather than in single drops. Pour into sterilized glasses and, when cool, seal with hot paraffin.

By following these simple directions, excellent jellies can be made. In making especially delicate jellies the following precautions should be observed: Remove the stems before cooking. Use only dry berries, and do not use those picked within two days after a rain. That juice is best which flows from the jelly bag without pressing, but the juice which is pressed out may be used for second-grade jelly. Boil the juice separately for 10 minutes and heat the sugar before combining the two. In order to get a deep-red gooseberry jelly, the juice should be boiled down slowly. To make pink gooseberry jelly, the juices should be boiled down quickly. Tart jellies may be made by using one-half pound of sugar to each pint of juice, and sweet jellies by using 1 pound of sugar to each pint of juice.

JAMS

The seeds of red and of white currants are large and very objectionable, so that jams are rarely made from them unless the seeds are first extracted. Even then, the jam is not usually liked as well as gooseberry jam or such combinations as gooseberry-currant or raspberry-currant jams. For use with bread, crackers, etc., raspberry-currant jam is considered one of the most desirable, and then, in order of merit, gooseberry-currant, gooseberry, and currant jams.

For use with meats, gooseberry, gooseberry-currant, and gooseberry-blackberry combinations are all liked. Strawberries, raspberries, apple, cherries, etc., may also be combined with currants and gooseberries, and jams thus made will add a pleasing variety to the supply of preserves.

Black-currant jams have a peculiar flavor, and it is usually necessary for Americans to acquire a taste for them. Varieties of European parentage are considered better for making jam and jelly than those of American parentage, for the latter lose the distinctive black-currant flavor in cooking.

Gooseberry jam.—Wash, "top and tail" (i. e., remove the stems and the remains of the blossoms), mash, and boil until soft. Add a little water and one-half to three-fourths of a pound of sugar to a pint of gooseberry pulp. Boil rapidly to make a light-colored jam, or slowly to make a deep-red jam. When of the desired thickness, pour into sterilized jars and seal. By the use of a fruit-pulp machine, similar to a food grinder, the skins and seeds may be removed from the gooseberry pulp, either before cooking or after the gooseberries have been softened by cooking a short time. This will make "topping and tailing" unnecessary, but the resulting jam is less palatable to some.

Currant jam.—Currant jam is made in the same manner as gooseberry jam. The seeds, however, should be removed with the pulp machine or the fruit should be pressed through a colander.

Gooseberry-currant jam.—Very good combinations may be made by using one-half each of gooseberries and currants or a larger or smaller quantity of either, according to the supply. The currant seeds should, of course, be removed. Otherwise, the jam is made according to the directions for gooseberry jam.

Gooseberry-blackberry jam.—In making the combination of gooseberries and blackberries for jam, equal quantities of each fruit or two-thirds blackberries and one-third gooseberries may be used. The blackberries should be mashed, added to the mashed gooseberries, and the jam made according to the directions for gooseberry jam.

Raspberry-currant jam.—Equal quantities of raspberries and currants are used for raspberry-currant jam. Extract the currant seeds before cooking and proceed as in previous instructions.

UNFERMENTED JUICES

While unfermented juices made from gooseberries and currants are not generally used, they are desirable for home purposes. They can be used either separately or combined with each other or with the juices of other fruits.

Use sound, clean, ripe currants and unripe gooseberries. Extract the juice as for jelly making. Strain through a flannel cloth and place in bottles or fruit jars. Put the jars or bottles in a water bath and heat the juice almost to the boiling point, but do not boil. A temperature of 180° F. is desirable. Hold the juice at this temperature for 30 minutes; then remove from the water and seal. The juice should be stored in the coolest place available, because, unless

made with black currants, it gradually loses its color and flavor if kept at living-room temperatures.

Preparation for use.—Some sugar should be added to the juice before bottling, or the juice should be reheated and sweetened before using, as juice without sugar or juice to which sugar has been added while cold usually has an unpleasant aroma. Water should be added before using, because the juice is entirely too acid to be used undiluted.

OTHER PRODUCTS

Currants and gooseberries are used for making conserves, preserves, pastes, marmalades, spiced products, catsups, and for canning. Gooseberry tarts and pies made of green gooseberries or green currants are especially popular.

SUMMARY OF THE MORE IMPORTANT STATE LAWS ²² RELATING TO BLISTER-RUST CONTROL ²³

(In effect January 1, 1928, except as otherwise stated)

The purpose of the States in establishing regulations concerning the planting of currant and gooseberry bushes is to protect their white-pine stands from damage by white-pine blister rust. It should be understood that the control areas described are subject to change from time to time. They are likely to be extended, or new ones may be established in other States. Before obtaining currant and gooseberry bushes, the prospective planter should therefore consult the State nursery inspector to ascertain whether there are any areas in the State within which such bushes may not be planted.

CALIFORNIA

The cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum*) is declared a public nuisance, and any person who grows or distributes this plant is guilty of a misdemeanor. The State department of agriculture and the county horticultural commissioners are invested with authority to abate the nuisance in a summary manner. For the purpose of preventing the introduction and dissemination of injurious species of plants, the director of agriculture may declare an area within the State to be practically free from one or more designated species of plants (*Ribes nigrum* is included in the designated list). Such area shall thereafter be known as a weed-free area as to the plants named. The director may, by proclamation, change the boundaries of the area or declare it free from additional designated plants. Any person owning, possessing, leasing, controlling, or occupying land within any weed-free area who shall knowingly permit any weed of which said area has been declared practically free to mature and disseminate its seed or to propagate itself by other means thereon or on the land of another is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CONNECTICUT

The laws authorize the proper State authorities to enter upon any public or private property in the performance of their duties; to uproot and destroy all currant and gooseberry bushes and white pines infected with the blister rust; and to designate districts within which all currant and gooseberry bushes growing wild, abandoned, or escaped from cultivation may be uprooted and destroyed. The State of Connecticut is considered such a district, although not legally declared so. Local areas may also be designated in the State, wherein all currant and gooseberry plants, both wild and cultivated, may be destroyed.²⁴

²² For quarantine regulations, see p. 40.

²³ Compiled by Maude A. Thompson, junior plant quarantine inspector, Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, and approved by the responsible official of each State concerned.

²⁴ Such local control areas have been declared surrounding certain nurseries growing white pines in the following towns: Bristol, Cheshire, Cromwell, Darien, Milford, Orange, Ridgefield, Saybrook, Southport, Stratford, Wallingford, Watertown.

IDAHO

Black currants (*Ribes nigrum* and its varieties) are proclaimed a public nuisance, and it is unlawful to possess or sell them. Horticultural inspectors are ordered to condemn and destroy any black currants in the State. The law provides that plants which are known to be hosts of any injurious disease shall be eradicated by the owner or person in charge of the property concerned when officially notified to do so. In case he fails to perform such work in the time specified the State is authorized to destroy the designated plants, the expense becoming a legal charge upon the property. The commissioner of agriculture may establish quarantines against any article liable to carry any injurious plant disease new to or not widely prevalent within the State.²⁵

ILLINOIS

Plants infected with injurious diseases, or plants not essential to the welfare of the people which may be favorable hosts of diseases destructively injurious to essential plants, are declared a nuisance. Landowners and others are required to keep their places free from such nuisance. The department of agriculture may, after public hearing, give public notice of the species of plant to be destroyed and the section from which it should be eradicated. If the responsible persons fail to destroy such plants by the method and within the time specified, the department is authorized to abate the nuisance and shall collect the expenses incurred, together with all costs, by an action in debt in the name of the people of the State of Illinois against the person liable. The department has power to inspect any place on which it has reason to suppose such a nuisance is being maintained.

MAINE

Currant and gooseberry plants and white pines infected with the blister rust are declared a public menace, and the forest commissioner and his representatives have the right to enter upon any private or public lands within the State and destroy any such plants or any wild currant or gooseberry bushes. Control areas may also be designated in the State, within which landowners may be required to destroy currant and gooseberry bushes and white pines infected with the blister rust and on failure to do so are taxed the cost of removal. Within these control areas the commissioner and his representatives may also order the destruction of the above-named plants, even though not infected with the blister rust.²⁶ The State nursery inspector is also authorized to enter upon any land in the vicinity of a nursery and to enforce measures of control or eradication of plant pests, including white-pine blister rust.

MASSACHUSETTS

It is unlawful for any person to possess, propagate, or sell the cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum*). The law provides for the destruction of all currant and gooseberry bushes and five-leaved pines infected with the blister rust or so situated as to be liable to infection. It further provides that the director of the division of plant-pest control may, with the approval of the commissioner of agriculture, prescribe such requirements as may be needed for carrying out the law relating to the control of plant pests.²⁷ Officials of the division are authorized to enter upon any public or private property in the performance of their duties.

²⁵ Quarantine order No. 10 prohibits the planting, possession, or transportation of currant or gooseberry plants within the following area: Beginning at the Idaho-Washington State line at the township line between townships 39 north and 40 north to the east line of range 4 west; thence south along said range line to the south line of township 39 north; thence east to the branch of Potlatch Creek on the line of the Northern Pacific Railway approximately in section 33, township 39 north, range 3 west; thence in a general southerly direction down said creek and main Potlatch Creek to its mouth at Arrow Junction on the Clearwater River; thence east and south along the Clearwater River to the point where said river is intersected by the south line of township 31 north; thence east along said township line to the south boundary of the Selway National Forest and east along said national-forest boundary to the Idaho-Montana line.

²⁶ The sale, planting, transportation, or possession of any currant or gooseberry plants, wild or cultivated, is forbidden in the counties of Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock (including Mount Desert Island), Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Waldo, York, and that part of Somerset County south of the towns of Carrying Place, Caratunk, and Bald Mountain.

²⁷ The director has forbidden the planting, possession, sale, or transportation of currant or gooseberry plants in 175 towns in the State of Massachusetts. For further information consult the division of plant-pest control, statehouse, Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN

Plants infected with injurious diseases, or plants not essential to the welfare of the people and which may be favorable hosts of diseases destructively injurious to essential plants, are declared a nuisance. Landowners are required to keep their places free from such nuisance. The commissioner of agriculture may, after public hearing, give public notice of the species of plant to be destroyed and the section from which it should be eradicated.²⁸ If any owner fails to destroy such plants by the method and within the time specified, the commissioner is authorized to abate the nuisance and render a bill against the owner. If the owner refuses to pay the bill it is assessed against his property. The commissioner has power to inspect any place on which he has reason to suppose such a nuisance is being maintained.

Under Public Act 313, approved May 24, 1929, white-pine blister rust is declared a dangerous forest pest. The commissioner is empowered to issue regulations for its control, and all State departments cooperating with the State department of agriculture shall issue similar regulations. Plants infected with this disease, as well as all wild currant and gooseberry bushes, may be destroyed by order of the commissioner. Any currant or gooseberry plants or white pines not so infected may also be destroyed where necessary in carrying out the purposes of this act. The cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum* L.) is declared a public nuisance, and the planting, possession, or sale of these plants within the State is prohibited. The commissioner is authorized to designate "fruiting currant and gooseberry control areas * * * where currants and gooseberries are grown on a commercial scale and where their value is clearly greater than the use of the area for the production of white pine." No white pine may be planted within such areas without written permission of the commissioner. He may also designate other control areas for the protection of white pine from damage by the blister rust, and no currant or gooseberry bushes may be planted therein without written permission of the commissioner. It is the duty of landowners within both such areas to carry out the control measures ordered by the commissioner, including the removal and destruction of wild and cultivated currant and gooseberry bushes or white pines. The commissioner and his agents have the right to enter upon any lands to determine the presence or absence of white-pine blister rust and to carry out measures for its control. The commissioner is empowered to prohibit or regulate the intrastate movement of white pines and currant and gooseberry plants into the control areas.

MINNESOTA

The State nursery inspector is authorized to inspect any premises within the State where the presence of injurious plant pests is suspected. If a dangerous pest is found, the inspector may direct the owner to destroy the plants; and if he fails to do so, the State may destroy them at the expense of the owner. When any undiseased plant or tree which is a host for any organism inducing a plant disease not widely prevalent throughout the State is situated within 3,000 feet of any tree or plant infected with such organism, the State nursery inspector may cause the undiseased plant to be destroyed. The State nursery inspector is also authorized to prohibit the transportation of any plant liable to be infected which has been grown in any place where white-pine blister rust or other plant disease is prevalent to a dangerous extent.

Under a statute approved April 17, 1929, plants infected with the white-pine blister rust as well as all wild currant and gooseberry bushes, may be destroyed by order of the commissioner of forestry and fire prevention. Any currant or gooseberry plants or white pines not so infected may also be destroyed where necessary for carrying out the purposes of this act. Areas may be designated within which it is the duty of landowners to carry out blister-rust control measures ordered by the commissioner, including the removal and destruction of wild and cultivated currant and gooseberry bushes or white pines; and no such bushes may be planted therein without written permission from the commis-

²⁸ Public notice was given, effective Dec. 12, 1927, that the European black currant should be destroyed in the counties of Cass, Kent, Oceana, Osceola, Clare, Mecosta, Isabella, Midland, Saginaw, Genesee, Oakland, Macomb, Saint Clair, Lapeer, Sanilac, and Huron. Notice was also given, effective Mar. 1, 1928, that the possession and planting of currant or gooseberry bushes of any kind is prohibited in three areas established as blister-rust control areas, including the Michigan State College Forest Nursery, East Lansing, the State forest nursery at Higgins Lake, and the Forest Service nursery, United States Department of Agriculture, East Tawas, Mich.

sioner. If the owner fails to destroy the plants within the time specified, the commissioner shall cause them to be destroyed, the expense to be a lien upon the owner's land. The commissioner and his agents have the right to enter upon any lands to determine the presence or absence of blister rust and to carry out measures for its control. The State nursery inspector has the same power for control of the blister rust on land within or contiguous to nurseries as that vested in the commissioner, and is also authorized to prohibit or regulate the intrastate movement of currant and gooseberry plants and white pines into the control areas.

MONTANA

The cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum*) and its varieties are declared a public nuisance, and it is unlawful for anyone to possess, propagate, ship, or sell these plants. Whenever the governor of the State has reason to believe that any plant disease inimical to the agricultural industry exists within the State, it is his duty to prescribe and enforce such regulations as may be necessary to circumscribe, eradicate, or control it.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Currant or gooseberry bushes or white pines infected with the blister rust are declared a public pest, and the State forester and his authorized agents have the right to enter upon any public or private land and destroy such diseased plants, as well as all wild currant and gooseberry bushes. The State forester is empowered to designate control areas within which landowners may be required to destroy currants, gooseberries, and white pines infected with blister rust. Within such control areas no person shall plant currants, gooseberries, or white pines unless the permission of the State forester is first obtained. Within the control areas, the State forester may also cause the destruction of the above-named plants, even though not infected with the blister rust.²⁹ The State nursery inspector has the same authority as the State forester in the control and eradication of host plants of the blister rust in the vicinity of any nursery within the State.

NEW YORK

The black currant (including *Ribes nigrum*, *R. odoratum*, and *R. aureum*) is declared a public nuisance, and the planting, growing, or selling of this plant within the State is prohibited. Any such bushes may be destroyed by agents of the State conservation commission. Within the "fruiting currant" districts the growing of currants for the production of fruit is carried on extensively, and the growing of five-needle pines may be prohibited.³⁰ Outside of fruiting currant districts the commission may eradicate five-leaved pine, or currant or gooseberry plants, either wild or cultivated, except within nurseries certified to be free from disease. Owners may be directed to remove from their lands currant and gooseberry plants within 900 feet of white pine on land of adjoining owners, who have protected their pine from the blister rust. The commissioner may establish districts in which the possession or transportation of five-leaved pines or currant or gooseberry plants is prohibited.³¹

²⁹ The entire State of New Hampshire has been declared a control area except that portion of Coos County north of and including the towns of Stratford, Odell, Millsfield, and Errol.

³⁰ Three "fruiting-currant" districts have been established: (1) *In Chautauque County*.—The following townships, bordering on Lake Erie, except that portion of the town of Hanover lying south of the Alleghany Division of the Erie Railroad: Ripley, Westfield, Portland, Pomfret, Dunkirk, Sheridan, and Hanover. (2) *In Orange and Ulster Counties*.—A small portion of Orange County east of Ashokan Aqueduct and a tract in the southeastern part of Ulster County. Detailed descriptions of these tracts may be obtained from the Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y. (3) *In Columbia County*.—The following towns: Chatham, Ghent, Claverack, Livingston, Gallatin, Clermont, German-town, Greenport, Stockport, Stuyvesant, and Kinderhook.

³¹ In the following districts the planting or possession of currant and gooseberry plants, including any flowering currant, is prohibited: (1) All of Clinton, Essex, Fulton, Herkimer, Lewis, Saratoga, Warren, and Washington Counties. (2) *In Franklin County*.—The towns of Altamont, Belmont, Brighton, Duane, Franklin, Harrietstown, Santa Clara, and Waverly. (3) *In Niagara County*.—The towns of Lewiston, Niagara, and Porter. (4) *In Oneida County*.—The towns of Boonville, Forestport, Remsen, Steuben, and Trenton. (5) *In St. Lawrence County*.—The towns of Clare, Clifton, Colton, Fine, Hopkinton, Parishville, Piercefield, and Pitcairn. (6) All of Adirondack Park and Catskill Park, as defined in the following: NEW YORK STATE CONSERVATION COMMISSION LAW IN RELATION TO LANDS AND FORESTS. CHAPTER 451, LAWS OF 1916, AS AMENDED TO THE CLOSE OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF 1918. 46 p. Albany. 1918.

OREGON

The cultivated black currant (*Ribes nigrum*) is declared a public nuisance, and it is unlawful to grow, propagate, or distribute this plant in the State. Commissioners of the State board of horticulture and State and county inspectors are vested with power to abate the nuisance in a summary manner. The president of the State board of horticulture is authorized to establish control areas necessary for the eradication of plants that may be a menace. It is unlawful for anyone to maintain or transport the designated plants within the specified areas except under certain prescribed restrictions.³²

PENNSYLVANIA

The secretary of agriculture, through the State nursery inspector, or his deputies, may enter upon and inspect any public or private property which might become infected with harmful plant pests. The secretary of agriculture is empowered to prescribe and enforce such reasonable orders as may be needed to carry out the provisions of the law. Trees, plants, shrubs, or other plant material infested or infected with injurious plant pests shall be deemed a public nuisance. It is unlawful for any person in the State knowingly to permit any destructive or dangerously harmful insect or plant disease to exist on his premises.

RHODE ISLAND

Blister rust is declared a public nuisance, and the State board of agriculture has authority to make such rules as are deemed necessary to exterminate it, including the destruction of diseased or exposed currants and gooseberries and diseased or exposed five-leaved pines. The board may enter upon any private or public lands in carrying out its purpose. It is also authorized to govern the transportation and planting of currant and gooseberry plants and five-leaved pines.³³

VERMONT

The commissioner of agriculture may use such means as are deemed necessary to exterminate or prevent the introduction of threatening or unusual fungous diseases. He may designate and take control of certain areas to prevent the spread of a plant disease and, within such areas, may destroy the host of any plant disease. He or his agents may enter upon public or private land in the performance of their duties.

WASHINGTON

Cultivated black currants may not be planted, grown, or shipped within the State. It is the duty of every owner, lessee, or occupant of land on which any horticultural plant exists to use sufficient means for preventing infection by plant pests, and in case the plants become infected and can not be successfully disinfected, to destroy them promptly. This requirement applies to such bacterial and fungous diseases and pests as may be specified as injurious to horticulture in circulars issued by the State department of agriculture. The

³² Currant and gooseberry plants are under restriction as to movement from the counties of Clatsop, Columbia, Lincoln, Polk, Tillamook, Washington, Yamhill, Multnomah, Hood River, Wasco, and Clackamas, and no person should ship these plants out of the above-named counties without consulting the secretary of the State board of horticulture, Portland, Oreg., as to the legal requirements. Wild currants and gooseberries (including the red flowering currant, *Ribes sanguineum*) are prohibited movement from the above-named counties, as are also five-leaved pines. Outside of these counties, the growing and movement of five-leaved pines in the State of Oregon must be done under certain specified conditions of sanitation.

³³ The board has ruled: (1) That the cultivated black currant is a public nuisance and it is unlawful to plant, possess, or sell this plant in the State; (2) that no currant or gooseberry plants of any kind may be planted or possessed in the following towns set aside as blister-rust control areas: Burrillville, Coventry, Foster, Scituate, West Greenwich, Goddard Memorial Park, and that part of Exeter lying west of the State highway known as Nooseneck Hill Road (R-1a); (3) that any plantings of five-leaved pines of 1 acre or more in which all currant and gooseberry bushes have been eradicated are also declared control areas, and no one may plant or possess any such bushes within 900 feet of the areas; (4) that the transportation or planting of five-leaved pines and currant and gooseberry plants in the State is prohibited except on permit from the State commissioner of agriculture.

director of agriculture may establish and enforce quarantines and make and enforce such regulations as are in his opinion necessary to exterminate and prevent the spread of any infectious plant disease or weed pest dangerous to any plant or to the plant industry of this State. The director and his assistants are authorized to enter upon any premises to inspect the plants thereon or to carry out the provisions of this act.

WISCONSIN

The State department of agriculture has designated all wild and cultivated currant and gooseberry bushes as carriers of white-pine blister rust. The department may, in its own discretion, or on petition of owners of 10 per cent of the land contiguous to a given area, or on resolution of a town meeting, designate control areas within which reasonable arrangements are made for cooperating with owners in the destruction of currant and gooseberry bushes for the protection of the white pine; and the planting or harboring of such bushes within the area is thereafter prohibited. This does not prohibit the planting or growing of currants and gooseberries outside the designated control areas. The department may destroy white-pine trees growing within 1,800 feet of currant and gooseberry bushes infected with the midsummer stage of the blister rust, when such action appears necessary to control the spread of the disease.

INFORMATION CONCERNING FEDERAL QUARANTINE REGULATIONS

[For guidance of persons buying or shipping currant or gooseberry plants]

INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

(Federal quarantine 63 with regulations revised and effective August 15, 1928)²⁴

Anyone desiring to move currant or gooseberry plants from one State to another should first obtain full information as to Federal quarantine 63. Extracts from the revised regulations supplemental to the quarantine are quoted below, but since they are subject to change from time to time, information as to up-to-date requirements should be obtained before making shipments.

"RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF EUROPEAN BLACK-CURRANT PLANTS

"European black currant plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate except within the area comprised in the States of—

Alabama.	Kansas.	Missouri.	Oklahoma.
Arkansas.	Louisiana.	Nebraska.	South Dakota.
Florida.	Mississippi.	North Dakota.	Texas.

"The interstate movement of said plants within this area will be allowed only during the period from October 1 to May 15, inclusive, and only on condition that each car, box, bale, or other container is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and bears on the outside thereof a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

"RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS OTHER THAN EUROPEAN BLACK CURRANTS

"(a) *Restrictions applying to interstate movement from any State:* Currant and gooseberry plants (other than European black currants) shall not be moved or allowed to be moved out of any State unless the car, box, bale, or other container thereof is plainly marked to show the names and addresses of the consignor and of the consignee and has attached to the outside of said container a valid State nursery inspection certificate of the State from which the shipment is made.

"Each such shipment moved interstate into any State having a legally established blister-rust control area shall bear on the outside of the container a control-area permit (Form 415) issued by an inspector designated to act for

²⁴ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION. QUARANTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST. U. S. Dept. Agr., Plant Quar. & Control Ad., Quarantine 63, 6 p. 1928.

the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration in such State. (For list of such States and officers, see below.)

"No variety of currant or gooseberry plants shall be shipped into any State in which the planting and possession of such variety is prohibited in such State by any State law or regulation."³⁵

"(b) *Additional restrictions applying to interstate movement from infected States:*³⁶ Currant and gooseberry plants other than cultivated red and white and mountain currants and cultivated gooseberry plants shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any State or county designated as infected.

"Cultivated red and white and mountain currants and cultivated gooseberry plants may be moved interstate from any of the infected States and counties designated in Regulation 1 only during the period from September 20 to May 15 (except that from Oregon and Washington the said plants may be moved only during the period from November 1 to April 1), and only upon compliance with the following conditions: (1) That, if shipped in the fall, the said plants are defoliated (*i. e.*, without leaves); and, if shipped in the spring, they are free from leaves of the previous season's growth: *Provided*, That, if shipped in the spring after April 15 (March 1 in the case of Oregon and Washington), the said plants shall be completely dormant; (2) that, before shipment, they have been completely immersed (except the roots) in a solution consisting of 1 part of concentrated lime-sulphur solution testing not less than 32° Baumé to 8 parts of water by volume, the dilute solution to test not less than 4.5° Baumé. Such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector to be final as to adequacy of the dip and as to the condition of the plants as to dormancy and defoliation; (3) that the container shall be plainly marked to show that currant and gooseberry plants are contained therein.

"CARLOAD AND BULK SHIPMENTS

"In the case of carload and other bulk shipments of restricted articles, copies of the permit forms and certificates required herein shall also accompany the waybills, conductors' manifests, memoranda, or bills of lading, or in the case of truck or other road vehicle copies of such permit forms and certificates shall accompany the vehicle."

STATES WHICH HAVE LEGALLY ESTABLISHED BLISTER-RUST CONTROL AREAS

The following States have legally established blister-rust control areas in which the planting and possession of currant and gooseberry plants or of five-leaved pines is prohibited by State law or regulation. Before *currant or gooseberry plants or five-leaved pines* may be shipped into the States listed each shipment must bear a control-area permit (Form 415) from the officer named.

States for which control-area permits are required	Official to whom application should be made for control-area permits
Connecticut.....	State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Idaho.....	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine.....	Forest Commissioner, Augusta, Me.
Massachusetts.....	Director, Division of Plant-Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan.....	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Lansing, Mich.
New Hampshire.....	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New York.....	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
Rhode Island.....	State Entomologist, Kingston, R. I.

Other States are now taking steps to establish blister-rust control areas, and no one should send or bring currant or gooseberry plants into the fol-

³⁵ New York and Rhode Island prohibit the planting and possession of yellow flowering currant plants (*Ribes aureum* and *R. odoratum*) and such plants may not be shipped into those States.

³⁶ Connecticut, Idaho, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, and a portion of Oregon are designated as infected with white-pine blister rust, in the regulations of this quarantine.

lowing States without first inquiring whether or not a control-area permit is required:

State	Official to be consulted
Oregon.....	Secretary, State Board of Horticulture, Portland, Oreg.
Washington.....	Supervisor of Horticulture, Olympia, Wash.

White and other pines bearing their needles in bundles of five are also under quarantine regulation. Automobile tourists and others are urged to cooperate in the control of white-pine blister rust by refraining from transporting five-leaved pines, branches, or twigs unless the legal restrictions are complied with. The movement of these pines out of certain States is prohibited; and movement out of all other States is permitted only if a valid nursery-inspection certificate accompanies the trees. If the pines are brought into States having blister-rust control areas a control-area permit must be obtained, the same as for currant and gooseberry plants.

No one should move or ship currant or gooseberry bushes or white or other five-leaved pines from one State to another without consulting the latest revision of Federal Quarantine 63, copy of which may be obtained from either the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Washington, D. C., or the State nursery inspector.

IMPORTATIONS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Federal Quarantine 7, effective May 21, 1913, and amendments 1 and 2)

The importation of currant and gooseberry plants and five-leaved pines into the United States from Europe, Asia, the Dominion of Canada, and Newfoundland is prohibited.³⁷

Also, under Federal Quarantine 37,³⁸ as revised and amended, nursery stock and other plants and seeds, with a few exceptions, are forbidden to be imported from any country into the United States except by permit from the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, Washington, D. C.

³⁷ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD. WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST. U. S. Dept. Agr. Fed. Hort. Bd. Quarantine 7, 1 p. 1913. (Amended 1916 and 1917.)

³⁸ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, PLANT QUARANTINE AND CONTROL ADMINISTRATION. NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE. U. S. Dept. Agr., Plant Quar. & Control Ad. Quarantine 37, rev., 10 p. 1928.

ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

September, 1929

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